DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 352 117 PS 020 801

TITLE	Needs for Child Day Care. Final Report.
INSTITUTION	Delaware Valley Child Care Council, Philadelphia, PA.
SPONS AGENCY	Pennsylvania State Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
PUB DATE	88
CONTRACT	6526-61400
NOTE	110p.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Costs; Databases; *Data Collection; *Day Care; Definitions; Early Childhood Education; Family Characteristics; Family Income; Fees; *Regional Planning; Research Needs; State Aid; *Supply and Demand
IDENTIFIERS	Child Care Needs; *Pennsylvania (Southeast)

ABSTRACT

The Delaware Valley Child Care Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania developed a regional planning service to assess the needs for day care services in a five-county region in southeastern Pennsylvania, and to construct a database of day care information that would be periodically updated. This document is the initial report by the regional planning service. The first section of the report presents data on the shortage of day care services, fees paid by parents for services, family income and demographics, and state subsidies for child care. The implications of the data are discussed in the second section. Topics include: (1) the lack of information on the supply of day care for specific age groups; (2) the needs of school-age children and of parents who are not in the work force; (3) affordability of day care services; and (4) state financial assistance to parents. The third section defines terms relevant to day care. The data-gathering methods used by the planning service are described in the fourth section. The fifth section suggests ways for interested individuals and organizations to use the data base compiled by the planning service. The sixth section offers suggestions for future research. Appendices include tables, figures, and graphs that present the data gathered on the demand for and supply of day care. (BC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED352117

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL

DVCCC

REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

Report on

NEEDS FOR CHILD DAY CARE

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Kathy D. Thall

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

401 North Broad Street
Suite 818
Philadelphia, PA 19108
(215) 922-7526

PS 020801

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Final Report

To

Department of Public Welfare

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Contract No. 6526-61400

Regional Child Day Care Planning Service

Delaware Valley Child Care Council
401 North Broad Street
Suite 818
Philadelphia, PA 19108

The production of this report was made possible because of the in-kind contributions of services from the following firms:

Chimes nuCentz Inc.
IBM Corporation
Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ERRATA

Please note that through a printing error, tables and charts in Appendix D do not appear on facing pages as we had planned. That is - the table on Page 56 relates to the graph on Page 57, and the table on Page 58 represents the bar graph on Page 59, etc.

Also, the note on Page 71 refers to "husband/wife couple households". It should read "female-headed households".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The concept of the Regional Planning Service to measure the shifting changes in supply and demand was developed in the summer of 1985, before the formal organization of the Delaware Valley Child Care Council in November 1985. Consequently, there were many individuals who made this project a reality.

Because of their vision of "what could be", Irene Molzahn, Chief of Day Care Division, Department of Public Welfare, Ernestine Redd, Regional Director, Day Care Division, and Secretary John F. White, Jr., were responsible for the Department of Public Welfare's initial funding for this service. Actual receipt of these funds was made possible by Montgomery County Commissioners chaired by Paul B. Bartle. Montgomery County's willingness to participate in such a new regional venture was due to the leadership of Connie Whitson, the Executive Director of the Montgomery County Comprehensive Day Care Program. Her knowledge of what was needed, her willingness to risk, and her interest in sharing tasks for efficiency; made this cooperative effort possible. Without the participation of these state and local government officials, the service could not have been initiated.

This project also was nurtured and supported by a large group of advisors and Delaware Valley Child Care Council Board Members. Initiation began under Stephen Simpson's and Peter Aborn's terms as President of the DVCCC Board of Directors and developed into fruition under the current term of Happy Fernandez as President. Joan Chrestay, Director of Government Relations at Hahnemann University, and Ruth Mayden, Dean, Bryn Mawr College Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research, served as chair and vice-chair respectively of the Board Committee and Advisory Committee during various stages of this project. Ann Ricksecker, former director of CHOICE; Leonard Weeks representing the Day Care Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania; and Tyler Phillips, President of Child Care Systems, served as capable sounding boards from the initiation in 1985 through the completion of this report in 1988. Liz Werthan, Executive Director of CHOICE, joined the Advisory Committee in the spring of 1987. Local government input, advice, and feedback was also freely given throughout the project by Rudy Meyers, Philadelphia Youth Services Coordinating Office; Susan Pesotski, Executive Director, Adult Services, Delaware County; and Gayle Lawrence, Day Care Coordinator, Chester County Children & Youth Services.

And, finally the generous gift of supply data from Tyler Phillips, President of The Partnership Group, formerly Child Care Systems, made this project possible. Without these data, the project could not have been developed as originally conceived.

The production of this report and all of the charts and graphs was due to the sustained and stable support and skill of Anne McNamara, who was able to translate and transform our drafts into finished product.

Linda Matthews, Project Director

Letty Thall, Executive Director

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	i
Table Of Contents	iii
Executive Summary	iv
Introduction	1
Regional Findings	2
Regional Analysis	14
Points To Note...	26
Methodology	29
Procedures (or, How to Benefit from our Experience)	39
Implications For Further Research	42
Regional Appendices	44

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table A	Day Care Supply & Demand, Children 0-12	6
Table B	Day Care Supply & Demand, Children 0-5	7
Table C	1985-87 Regional Average Of Weekly Fees	9
Table D	1986-87 Allocations By County For Subsidized Day Care	13
Table E	Percentage of Centers That Serve Each Age Group	17
Chart #1	Regional Income Distribution By Family Type	11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need for quality, affordable child day care has become crucial as each year more and more mothers with children enter the labor force. A June 1988 Census Bureau report shows that 51% of mothers with infants under one year are in the labor force. Federal, state, and local governments, as well as employers, are beginning to recognize this increasing demand. These groups require a reliable information system for planning and regulation.

The Delaware Valley Child Care Council developed a Regional Planning Service to assess the need for Day Care Services in the five county Southeastern Pennsylvania region. A data base was constructed to measure the supply and demand for day care services in the region and in each of the five counties. The data base includes labor force participation of mothers, age estimates of children, family types, household income, and all licensed or registered day care facilities.

The major questions that needed answers were:

WHAT IS THE SUPPLY OF DAY CARE AVAILABLE?

WHAT IS THE NEED FOR DAY CARE?

A full discussion of these questions can be found in the complete report.

FOR THE REGION, WE FOUND:

- There are spaces only for 44% of all children ages 5 years and under whose mothers are in the labor force.

- There are spaces only for 17% of all children ages 12 years old and under with employed mothers.

- There is a shortage of 20,000 regulated day care spaces for children ages 5 and under whose mothers are already in the labor force.

- There is a shortage of 138,000 regulated spaces for all children ages 12 years and under whose mothers are already in the labor force.

- Parents who do not receive a government subsidy paid $74.74 a week ($3,737 annually) in 1987 for day care center care and $61.62 a week ($3,081 annually) for family and group day care homes.

- In 1988, these parents were paying $80.86 per week or $4,043 annually for day care.

- The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania helps pay for about 10,000 children from income eligible families. Estimates indicate that for every one child that the Commonwealth subsidizes, there are ten other children that need the subsidy. A rough calculation indicates that there are 116,000 children needing day care from households earning less than $10,000 per year.

- The Commonwealth provides an annual subsidy of $2,800 per child, which is less than quality care costs.

FOR THE REGION, WE ANALYZED

the findings
to determine answers to the following questions:

- If there's a shortage of day care spaces, who's watching the children not in care?

- What is the exact supply of spaces for specific age groups?

- What are the Needs for School Age Children?

- What are the Day Care Needs of Parents who are not in the labor force?

- Would Day Care be affordable to parents, even if there were enough spaces?

- Doesn't the Commonwealth help parents pay for day care?

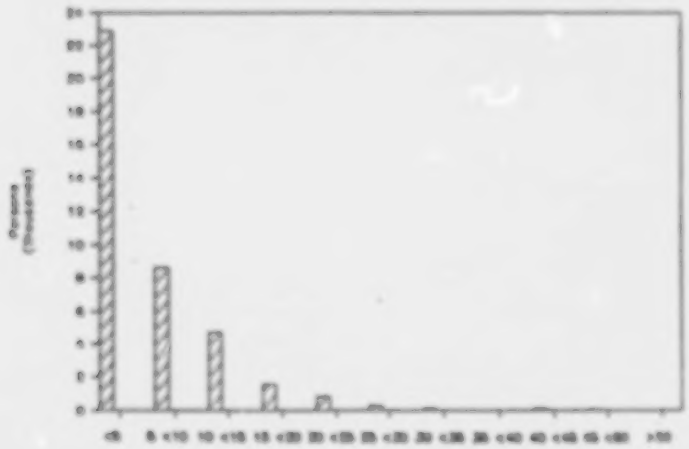
- Do the fees paid by parents cover the cost of day care services?

The chart below represents the 482,900 families with children living in the region:

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

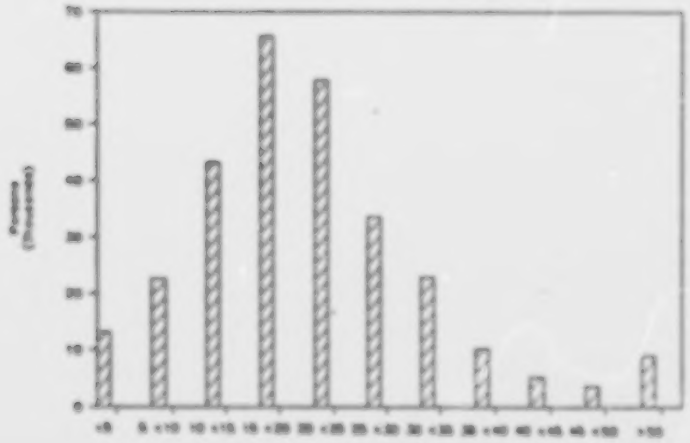
The following graphs represent the incomes of households with preschool children (ages 5 years and younger) in the region:

HEADED BY FEMALES



INCOME IN $5,000 INCREMENTS

MARRIED COUPLES



INCOME IN $5,000 INCREMENTS

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

FOR EACH OF THE FIVE COUNTIES WE FOUND:

BUCKS COUNTY

Needs:

- 3,900 additional spaces for children under age 6.

Has:

- 6,613 regulated spaces.
- 48,532 children under 13 with mothers in the labor force.
- Average annual fee of $3,440 for day care.
- 24,620 persons in households with children earning less than $14,000.
- Space for 517 children from income eligible families.
- Average public subsidy of $2,480

CHESTER COUNTY

Needs:

- 2,700 additional spaces for children under age 6.

Has:

- 4,026 regulated spaces.
- 31,241 children under 13 with mothers in the labor force.
- Average annual fee of $3,872 for day care.
- 16,860 persons in households with children earning less than $14,000.
- Space for 397 children from income eligible families.
- Average public subsidy of $2,774.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Needs:

- 4,000 additional spaces for children under age 6.

Has:

- 6,199 regulated spaces.
- 43,711 children under 13 with mothers in the labor force.
- Average annual fee of $3,768 for day care.
- 32,780 persons in households with children earning less than $14,000.
- Space for 781 children from income eligible families.
- Average public subsidy of $2,729.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Needs:

- 2,213 additional spaces for children under age 6.

Has:

- 10,783 regulated spaces.
- 55,852 children under 13 with mothers in the labor force.
- Average annual fee of $3,643 for day care.
- 23,300 persons in households with children earning less than $14,000.
- Space for 811 children from income eligible families.
- Average public subsidy of $2,883.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Needs:

- 7,000 additional spaces for children under age 6.

Has:

- 24,985 regulated spaces.
- 134,122 children under 13 with mothers in the labor force.
- Average annual fee of $2,940.
- 248,940 persons in households with children earning less than $14,000.
- Space for 7,522 children from income eligible families.
- Average public subsidy of $2,869

The Delaware Valley Child Care Council serves as a problem-solving forum for the development of accessible and quality child care services for all children and their families. We are a catalyst for action on child care issues. Yet, we alone, cannot solve the need for more quality day care spaces and affordable fees for parents.

The Delaware Valley Child Care Council is a partnership of local and state governments, parents, providers and employers. This report was made possible because of collaboration between the DVCCC and the Montgomery County Commissioners chaired by Paul B. Bartle with funding from the Department of Public Welfare under Secretary John F. White, Jr.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

The need for quality, affordable child day care has become crucial as each year more and more mothers with children enter the labor force. A June 1988 Census Bureau report shows that 51% of mothers with infants under one year are in the labor force. Federal, state, and local governments are beginning to recognize this increasing demand, but require a reliable information system for planning and regulation.

Planning begins with knowledge of the present. What is the current supply of, and demand for, child day care in the Southeastern region of Pennsylvania? Through the use of the information system which we have constructed over the past year, we provide answers to this question for both the region and for each of its five counties. Moreover, we provide a method for yearly updates of the child-care database which is necessary for future planning and continued analysis of day care needs.

This planning service was developed with the concept that such a service needed to be fluid and an evolving service to adapt to the potential users and the shifting supply and demand data. The Delaware Valley Child Care Council (DVCCC) made the assumption that the initial and primary user would be the Commonwealth. The secondary user would be county governments. The specific conditions that must be met for the Commonwealth to use such a planning process are:

1. Replicable in other regions or counties
2. It will identify the parents' needs, the resources available to meet parents' needs, and the unmet parents' needs.
3. The information will be useful to parents, providers, prime contractors, Commonwealth, school districts, and local government units.
4. Self sufficiency can be developed by packaging and marketing the information to others.

The initial goals of this planning service were and continue to be:

1. Identify families needing day care by location, income, and age of child.
2. Identify the specific services available at a specific point in time by location, cost, and age group served.
3. Analyze the supply and demand data to identify service gaps by location, age groups served, and cost.
4. Maintain the data and complete an annual or semi-annual analysis of the data.

The following report contains the initial information and analysis of the information developed from this regional planning service. The report is divided into sections so that readers interested in only one type of information or a single county can identify those sections.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REGIONAL FINDINGS

	PAGE
Summary	3
Supply Shortfall	4
Fees Charged to Parents	9
Income of Families with Children	10
Need for State Subsidy	12
Table A - Day Care Supply and Demand Children - 0 through 12 years	6
Table B - Day Care Supply and Demand Children Ages 0 through 5 years	7
Table C - 1985-87 Regional Average of Weekly Fees For Care in Licensed & Registered Facilities	9
Table D - 1986-87 Allocations by County for Subsidized Child Day Care	13
Chart 1 - Regional Income Distribution of the Percentage of Persons Living in Households With Children Ages 0-17 by Family Type	11

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of the information compiled about the supply of, and demand for, day care in the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania Area demonstrates that:

1. There is a shortage of at least 20,000 regulated day care spaces. These spaces are needed for children ages 0 through 5 whose mothers are already in the labor force. The five-county region only has enough regulated spaces for 44% of the children 0 through 5 whose mothers are employed outside the home and only spaces for 17% of all the children ages 0 through 12 with employed mothers.

2. The average weekly fee paid in 1985-87 by parents (who are not publicly subsidized) for day care center care is $74.74 and $61.62 was paid weekly for family and group day care homes. The fees paid in 1988-89 have increased to $80.86 weekly for center-based care, or $4,043 annually for each child.

3. Of all the families with children and incomes of less than $5,000, more than twice as many persons (113,800) lived in female-headed households than lived in households with a husband/wife married couple (45,720).

4. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania helps subsidize about 10,000 children at an average subsidy of $2,800 per child, which is less than the annual fee paid by parents. Rough estimates indicate that there are 116,000 children in households earning less than $10,000 per year needing care.

REGIONAL FINDINGS

As evidenced by the amount of information contained in this volume, our findings are indeed extensive. In this section some of the more salient findings are discussed. We have grouped them into the following categories: Supply Shortfall, Fees Charged to Parents, Incomes of Families with Children, and The Need For State Subsidy.

SUPPLY SHORTFALL

There is a shortage of child day care in each of the five counties within the Southeastern region of Pennsylvania. The Delaware Valley Child Care Council (DVCCC) estimates that the demand for day care in the region exceeds the supply of regulated day care spaces by at least 20,217 spaces for all children ages 0 through 5 in 1986. (See Tables A and B.)

We base this estimate on several assumptions. The supply of day care is defined as the licensed capacity of all Department of Public Welfare regulated facilities, and the self-reported capacity of Department of Education facilities. Potential demand is all children in the region ages 0 through 12 whose mothers are in the labor force. (See Methodology section for estimation procedure.) In addition, we assume that all available spaces are filled since area facilities report long waiting lists and area resource and referral services report the same.

Estimating the need for day care is not simply a matter of subtracting supply from demand. If we simply subtract demand from supply, there would be a shortfall of 66,777 spaces for 0 through 5 year olds and 260,852 spaces needed for ages 0 through 12. Several issues need to be considered in calculating both supply and demand.

When identifying supply, the total capacity of licensed and registered facilities in the region is 52,606. This includes services for all ages of children (0 through 12 years). Within that total capacity, it is impossible to calculate the supply of spaces available for each age group. Specifically, the capacity for preschool and school age children cannot be determined because data are not currently compiled by age. Therefore, we have used the known available spaces and calculated the shortfall two ways. First is using the number of all children ages 0 through 12. And, then the more conservative estimate uses only the number of children ages 0 through 5, assuming <u>all</u> the spaces are serving the younger children.

Several other important factors must be considered which give a more accurate picture of demand. Many mothers work outside the home but do not rely on formal day care facilities to care for their children. These children are cared for in their own homes by fathers, older siblings, grandparents, other relatives, and nonrelatives. Some mothers care for their children while working. Therefore, a more accurate estimate of the potential day care demand population reflects the fact that not all children of working mothers are in formal day care facilities and would not be so even if affordable, quality day care where readily available.

There are no local estimates of the extent to which children are cared for in their homes or by their mothers while working. Consequently, national estimates are used to reflect these facts since there is no reason to believe that the Southeastern region differs from the nation in these respects. The latest national estimate for "In Home Care" is 31% and "Care By Mother While Working" is 8%.[1]

Tables A and B provide county and regional estimates for supply shortfall which reflects the effects of "In Home Care" and "Care By Mother While Working". Table A calculates shortfall by using a base of all children ages 0 through 12 with mothers in the labor force. The regional shortfall using this all-children base is 138,603. To provide the "least possible" estimate, Table B uses only children ages 0 through 5 with mothers in the labor force as a calculation base. This gives an estimate of about 20,217 additional spaces needed.

These estimates show that when a base of all children ages 0 through 12 is used, 17% of all children with mothers in the labor force are in regulated care. When only children ages 0 through 5 with mothers in the labor force is used, 44% of these younger children ages 0 through 5 years in the demand population are in regulated care.

---

[1] Bureau of the Census, May 1987.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE A: DAY CARE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

CHILDREN - 0 THROUGH 12 YEARS*

	Phila.	Bucks	Montg.	Chester	Delaware	Region
Total Number of Children Ages 0-12	134,122	48,532	55,852	31,241	43,711	313,458
Number receiving In-home care	-41,578	-15,045	-17,314	- 9,685	-13,550	-97,172
Number receiving care by mother while working	-10,730	- 3,883	- 4,468	- 2,499	- 3,497	-25,077
Children needing/using care =	81,814	29,604	34,070	19,057	26,664	191,209
Available Spaces**	24,985	6,613	10,783	4,026	6,199	52,606
Supply Shortfall	56,829	22,991	23,287	15,031	20,465	138,603

* With mothers in labor force
** Licensed or registered spaces only

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE B: DAY CARE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

CHILDREN AGES 0 THROUGH 5 YEARS*

	Phila.	Bucks	Montg.	Chester	Delaware	Region
Total Number of Children Ages 0-5	52,877	17,320	21,304	11,123	16,759	119,383
Number receiving In-home care	-16,392	- 5,369	- 6,604	- 3,448	- 5,195	-37,009
Number receiving care by mother while working	- 4,230	- 1,386	- 1,704	- 890	- 1,341	- 9,551
Children needing/using care =	32,255	10,565	12,996	6,785	10,223	72,823
Available Spaces**	24,985	6,613	10,783	4,026	6,199	52,606
Supply Shortfall	7,270	3,952	2,213	2,759	4,024	20,217

* With mothers in labor force
** Licensed or registered spaces only

FEES CHARGED TO PARENTS

Regionally and within the counties, fees charged to parents vary by type of care and age group served. Table C shows the regional average fees by care type and age group served for the period 1985 - 1987. The highest fees are charged for the care of young infants, and fees decrease as the age of the child served increases. Annual fees are calculated based on a 50-week year. Center based care has the highest fees to parents. The average 1985 - 1987 fees for licensed centers is $74.74 per week or $3,737 annually. For licensed and regulated Family Day Care Homes and Group Day Care Homes, the weekly rate averages $61.62, annually $3,081. Center based care is consistently higher than all other types.

For three counties, Montgomery; Chester; and Delaware; 1988 center fees to parents were acquired. The average weekly increase for these three counties for 1988 is $6.12. If consistent in all five counties, the annual fee has risen to $4,043 for center based care or an average of $80.86 weekly.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE C

1985-87 REGIONAL AVERAGE OF WEEKLY FEES

FOR CARE IN LICENSED & REGISTERED FACILITIES

	*Regional Weekly Average
Center-based care	
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$84.79
13-18 mos.	82.49
Toddler	68.06
Preschool	63.11
Average for Centers	$74.74
Family Day Care Homes	
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$61.94
13-18 mos.	60.96
Toddler	59.64
Preschool	57.81
Average for Family Day Care Homes	$60.09
Group Day Care Homes	
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$65.65
13-18 mos.	65.23
Toddler	61.27
Preschool	60.48
Average for Group Day Care Homes	$63.16

* Some of these fees may not have been updated since 1985, and some of these fees were updated as late as 12/31/87.

INCOMES OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

According to the 1980 U.S. Census there are 482,900 families with children living in Pennsylvania's Southeastern region: 73.5% of these families include a husband/wife couple; 23.6% are headed by females and 2.8% are headed by males. There are by far more single female householders with children than single male householders with children.

We cannot specifically determine the numbers of children living at various income levels. These data are not available. We found this data gap to be difficult to believe, but we were informed by Census Bureau personnel in Washington, D.C. that while this information is collected by the Bureau, it is not available. However, we have been able to use the available data to show levels of income by types of family structure as an indicator of relative family incomes.

Chart 1 displays percentage of persons living in families with children ages 0 through 17 by family type at three different family incomes. The pie charts reveal that as family income increase, the percentage of persons living in households headed by females decreases. The percentages of persons living in husband/wife couple households increases as income increases. Female heads of households and their children have significantly less income than all others.

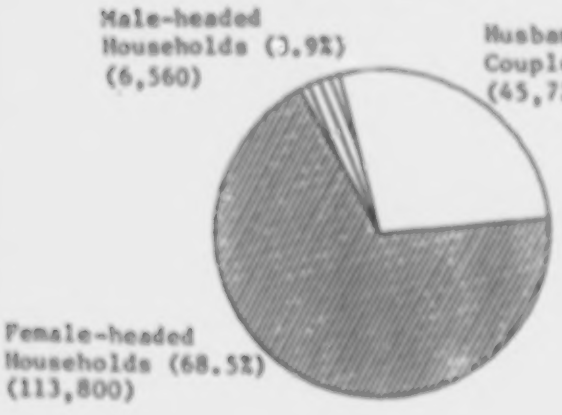
Of all the persons in families with children ages 0 through 17 and with incomes below $5,000, 28% (45,720 persons) live in husband/wife households and 68% (113,800 persons) live in female-headed households. When the families with incomes under $10,000 are analyzed, 36% (126,040 persons) live in husband/wife households with children ages 0 through 17 and 60% (209,460 persons) live in female-headed households with children ages 0 through 17. As household income increases to $25,000; 70% (778,680 persons) live in husband/wife households with children 0 through 17 and 28% (317,820 persons) live with children 0 through 17 in female-headed households.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

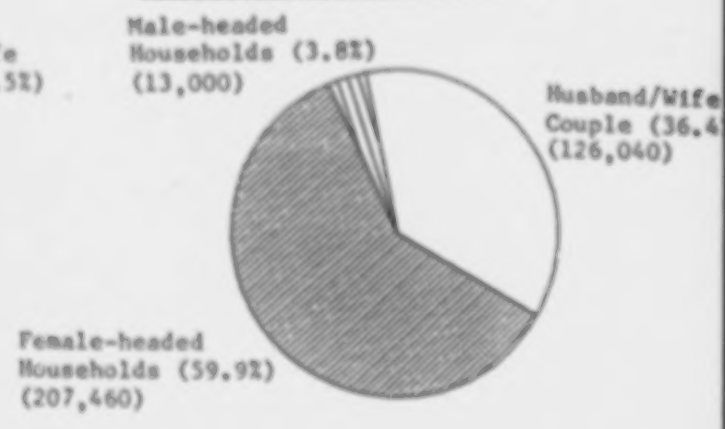
CHART 1

REGIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGES 0-17 BY FAMILY TYPE

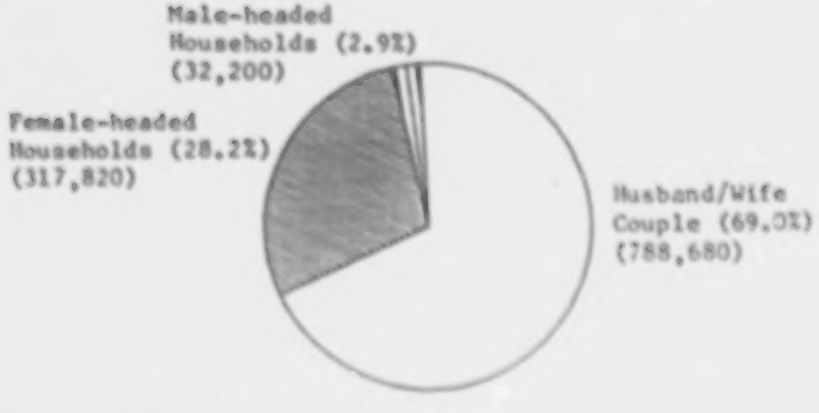
FAMILY INCOME BELOW $5,000 (1979 Dollars)



FAMILY INCOME BELOW $10,000 (1979 Dollars)



FAMILY INCOME BELOW $25,000 (1979 Dollars)



Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

THE NEED FOR STATE SUBSIDY

The information about fees charged to parents shows that the current annual state subsidy is far below the average fees in the Southeastern region. (See Table D.) The 1985-87 average yearly fee charged to parents for center based care is about $3,737 while the average annual public subsidy per child is $2,836.41. For center based care, the state average annual subsidy was about $900 below fees paid by unsubsidized parents.

In 1986-87 the State subsidized 10,028 children in the region. While there are not data available to indicate specific numbers of children eligible for the subsidy, we do know that 335,500 persons living in households with children earned less than $10,000 in 1980. If we assume that in this region there are 4 persons living in married couple households and 2.6 persons in female-headed households, we can assume there are 190,700 children in those families[a]. Using the formula that 31% are cared for by relatives and 8% are cared for by the mother while working, we can estimate very roughly that there are 116,000 children in households earning less than $10,000 that need child care.[b]

---

[a] "Profiles of Households", Penn State Data Center, Census of Populations & Housing, 1980.

[b] Bureau of the Census, May 1987.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE D

1986-87 ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTY FOR SUBSIDIZED CHILD DAY CARE

COUNTY	STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED
Philadelphia	$21,580,457	7,522
Montgomery	2,337,853	811
Delaware	2,131,615	781
Bucks	1,282,221	517
Chester	1,101,337	397
TOTAL	$28,483,487	10,028

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

	PAGE
If there's a shortage of Day Care spaces, who's watching the children not in care?	15
What is the exact supply of spaces for specific age groups?	15
What are the Needs for School Age Children?	18
What are the Day Care Needs of Parents who are not in the labor force?	20
Would Day Care be affordable to parents, even if there were enough spaces?	20
Doesn't the State help parents pay for day care?	21
Do fees charged to parents cover provider costs?	23
Table E Percentage of Centers that Serve Each Age Group	17

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The following questions represent some discussion about the findings. Thus, the following discussion should be perceived as a beginning point for dialogue.

IF THERE'S A SHORTAGE OF DAY CARE SPACES, WHO'S WATCHING THE CHILDREN NOT IN CARE?

Within the day care community the supply of day care is clearly defined. Supply is defined as the total capacity of appropriately licensed or registered facilities. Beyond this strict definition, it is clear that total supply includes more than the total spaces in regulated facilities. Day care facilities operate "illegally", that is, without the appropriate licensure. We have not estimated either the supply of or demand for care in illegal facilities. We speculate that the estimated 20,200 supply shortfall represents children left to care for themselves or in unregulated facilities that are, therefore, operating illegally.

WHAT IS THE EXACT SUPPLY OF SPACES FOR SPECIFIC AGE GROUPS?

Currently there are no reliable data available on the number of spaces by age groups. We know the number of facilities that will accommodate infants, toddlers, preschoolers, kindergartners, and school age children. We do not know how many spaces providers devote to each age group.

This information gap has important implications for planning. Age specific demand estimates are fully useful only when compared with age specific supply. Planners then have a powerful planning tool. For example, providers can be informed of a current or predicted shortage in infant care and a surplus of preschool care. They can then prepare to serve more infants and less preschoolers. We can estimate the number of children by age who may need day care in yearly increments (See Appendix B), but we do not have specific supply spaces for each age. This, in part, is due to labelling of supply by developmental stages (infant, toddler, preschool) and not by chronological ages. It is also due to the reality of the "day care business" where capacity by age group is determined by market demand situations. For example, if a provider has a market for preschool spaces and less for toddlers, she/he will shift capacity quotas to accommodate more preschoolers. This creates an often rapidly shifting capacity by age situation which is difficult to track.

Although we cannot determine capacity counts, we can determine the proportion of facilities that accommodate specific age groups. Table E lists the percentages of facilities that accommodate infants through school age. The table reveals that as children approach school age, care becomes more available. However, once in school, care is less available. Also, infant care is not nearly as available as is toddler and preschool care.

This is important information because the population estimates reveal that in Philadelphia, Chester, and Delaware counties there is a larger proportion of children under one year than any other age. Yet, in all counties, young infant care is not as available as toddler or preschool care. As well, more than half the demand population is school age children. There are more children in this age group than any other, while care for them is less available.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE E

PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS THAT SERVE EACH AGE GROUP

County	Infants 0-12mos	Infants 13-18mos	Toddlers 19mos-3yrs	Preschool 3-5 yrs	Schoolage 6-12 yrs
Philadelphia	35	41	53	59	36
Bucks	49	56	69	77	51
Montgomery	47	52	64	71	50
Chester	51	58	71	77	60
Delaware	44	50	66	72	48
Regional Totals	41%	47%	60%	66%	43%

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN?

The inability to determine the specific number of spaces devoted to the care of children in yearly increments is further complicated when attempting to determine the available supply for children in school because "school age" has an ambiguous meaning. At what age does school age care begin? Is school age care for 5 year olds? 6 year olds? 7 year olds? Does school age care begin after kindergarten? If so, what ages are served by kindergarten programs? Age 4? Age 5? Age 6?

There are almost as many answers to the questions as there are child care programs serving the children. Since school age programs are a solution for "latch key children", we need to identify that there is no consistent answer to the beginning ages of children served by "school age" and kindergarten programs. Families begin to have latch key children depending on when the children enter kindergarten or first grade. A child's entry into a primary school is dependent on what each school district offers and what other options are available in the community. We do know that most school age programs serve children only through 12 years of age, which is the age that the Department of Public Welfare uses for subsidies. According to the Department of Public Welfare licensing regulations, however, a day care center can serve children up to 16 years of age. Many parents of teenagers can attest to the need for after school and summer programs for their 13 to 15 year olds.

Not only is it difficult to identify the specific age that families need "school age care", there is no clear definition of "school age programs" used consistently throughout the child care community. From the supply data, we can determine the number of facilities offering school age care. However, we learned from closer inspection that "school age" is a general term subsuming several care possibilities. This makes it difficult to determine the exact type of spaces offered at any given facility and impossible to know the spectrum of care throughout the region. The possibilities include the following:

- Both before and after school care
- Before school care only
- After school care only
- Full or part-time summer day care only
- School Holiday care only
- A private elementary school with extended hours for only children attending that school

To confound matters, several facilities are combinations of the above. Moreover, some facilities offer school age care for a very limited number of children, or only to children who formerly attended their preschool program. For these reasons, the term "school age" has a variety of meanings rendering the data only partially useful. We do not know the number of programs in the region that are designed to alleviate the latch-key problem beginning at a specific age.

As with the school age supply data, the Kindergarten supply data is not very informative. The number of facilities which report serving a category called "kindergarten" and operating before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m. were reported. However, the meaning of the term cannot be determined with consistency because it is unclear from the data the type of care offered. The possibilities for interpretation are several. In some cases the differences between the possibilities are unimportant for our purposes here. In other cases, the differences are crucial because it could indicate a specific age group served, a type of educational program, or only a part-day program, and thus not fully useful to parents who need all-day care. The possibilities are as follows:

- A day care center that has a Department of Education Licensed Kindergarten for ages 4 to 6.

- A part-day educational kindergarten program like those traditionally offered in elementary schools and having "extended" hours for working parents.

- A full-day educational kindergarten program.

- Care for 5 and 6 year olds for part of the day (either before or after) when a nearby elementary school kindergarten program does not offer a full-day program.

- Full day care for kindergarten-age children.

The important distinction between these possibilities is full day/part day and ages served. This distinction could not be made consistently. Consequently, the specific number of spaces which offer full-day care for "kindergarten age" children cannot be determined.

WHAT ARE THE DAY CARE NEEDS OF PARENTS WHO ARE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE?

Estimating demand is even more difficult than estimating the supply of day care. Child day care is used most often by parents while working. Therefore, labor force participation defines inclusion into the demand population used in this study. However, there are several additional reasons parents need day care. For example, parents need day care while attending school or training programs, or for respite from child care demands while dealing or recovering from illness.

Also, the demand population does not include those parents who are not currently in the labor force and need day care. This group of parents is of priority importance to public officials concerned about job development and welfare reform initiatives. A 1986 study* in Philadelphia estimates that 26,000 families have either left or turned down a job opportunity due to lack of day care. This estimate confirms national data for other urban areas. Had all demand determinants been included, the demand population would be much larger. Thus, the supply shortfall estimate of at least 20,200 is a conservative estimate of supply shortfall of regulated spaces for children whose mothers are already in the labor force.

WOULD DAY CARE BE AFFORDABLE TO PARENTS, EVEN IF THERE WERE ENOUGH SPACES?

Apart from the size of the demand populations, demand varies with age of child, race, ethnicity, social class, and ability to pay fees. Our demand estimates include race and age (see Methodology Section for estimation procedure). However, socioeconomic status (income, education, etc.) also determines who uses and needs day care.

We have no data on socioeconomic status. However, our data include income by family type. These data, when compared with fees, indicate that parents with low family incomes may find it very difficult to pay for day care while their need may be great. The average fees in 1985-87 for center-based care were $3,737 annually and for group and family day care homes were $3,081. Our findings indicate that many parents in the area, especially single-female householders, may find paying for child care to be difficult if not impossible.

---

* Fernandez, Happy Craven, Ed.D. & Jessica DeGroot "An Investigation of Day Care in Philadelphia, Temple University School of Social Administration, 1986.

The 1980 poverty line for a family of two is $5,010. We will, therefore, use $5,000 1979 dollars as a reference point for poverty. When adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, $5,000 in 1980 equals roughly $7,000 in 1988 dollars*.

Using the 1980 proportions of persons below poverty* in the region, 166,080 persons living in households with children ages 0 through 17 live on family incomes at or below poverty. Chart 1 in the Findings Section reveals that of persons living with children 0 through 17 below poverty level incomes, 68.5% are persons living with children in families that are headed by females. The data are not available to determine the number of families that these people represent. However, for the parents in this group, it would cost them over 50% of their incomes to purchase child day care for one child in a center and over 44% in group or family day care homes. This is clearly a burdensome amount. In contrast, 67.3% of the persons living in husband/wife couple households with children ages 0 through 17 in the region have adjusted 1988 incomes at or above $28,000. Paying for day care requires no more than about 13.5% of their annual family incomes.

If 10-15% of family income is accepted as a reasonable percentage of family income to devote to child care, this requires an income of at least $25,000 in 1988 dollars to pay for one child in center-based care. In the region, over half the persons living in households with preschool age children cannot comfortably pay for day care for one child. Roughly 97% of persons living in female-headed households with preschool age children cannot afford to pay for day care.

DOESN'T THE STATE HELP PARENTS PAY FOR DAY CARE?

Each year the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare allocates funds to subsidize day care for those parents who cannot afford to pay the full cost of day care. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pays for day care for children approved from income eligible families who are in the labor force or enrolled in approved training programs for at least 20 hours a week. These funds are from the Federal Social Services Block Grant (formerly Title XX) and the State General Fund. Statewide, the Commonwealth pays for about 23,000 to 24,000 children with an allocation of

---

* Consumer Price Index, January 1988. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* All indications show that since 1980, the number of persons living in poverty has increased. Therefore, our use of 1980 proportions is appropriate and understates the problem.

sixty-five to sixty-eight million dollars. In the Southeastern Region, there were 10,028 children being served for $28,433,487, or an average of $2,836.41 per child in FY 1986-87. (See Table D)

The Commonwealth serves these eligible children by contracts with providers to serve a certain number of children at an established rate per child. The Department of Public Welfare established ceiling rates for reimbursement to the provider for the day care service in 1981. There has been only one increase of 4% since then. In this region, many of the providers do not receive the ceiling rate. So, while costs have increased and fees paid by unsubsidized families have increased, providers serving subsidized children have not received an increase since 1984.

If a family is eligible for a Commonwealth subsidy, and can find a provider with a subsidized opening, the family pays a fee based on family size and income which varies from $0 per week to $20 per week. If the family pays $5 and the State's contract with the provider has a fixed rate of $65, the Commonwealth will pay the provider $60 and the provider collects $5 from the parent. If the family pays the $20 fee, the Commonwealth reimburses the provider $45.

When originally conceived, this sliding fee scale for parents and Commonwealth reimbursement to the provider was a method to ensure that low income families had day care services available and could make the transition from public subsidy to full payment. This transition was based on the assumption that as the parent received a salary increase, they would pay a larger fee for the day care service. And, when the parent received a salary increase that would make the family ineligible for the subsidized program, the family could afford the transition into the full fee. However, the parent fee scale and provider reimbursement system has not kept pace with fees in the private market that are raised each year. In 1988, the step between the top of the sliding fee scale ($20 per week), is not transitional to the private market where in 1985-87 center-based care fees averaged $74.74 per week and family and group day care averaged $61.62 per week. And, providers are finding it increasingly difficult to serve families at the same reimbursement level since 1984.

The impact of this fixed subsidy system with no mechanism for cost of living adjustments has grave implications for the available services to low income families. Some providers can no longer afford to take Commonwealth subsidized children and do not need to have subsidized children if there are many more affluent families requesting service. This leads to the implication that children from low income families will not be able to obtain day care. Or, low income families will receive a less costly type of service which could translate to lesser quality. A less expensive service usually equates to lower salaries and can mean a higher staff turnover as qualified and experienced staff leave.

Experienced staff usually can obtain employment in public school systems or day care providers who pay higher salaries because of higher income generated from parent fees.

DO FEES CHARGED TO PARENTS COVER PROVIDERS' COSTS?

The information about fees charged to parents cannot be equated to costs. Fees charged to parents do not reflect the cost of providing day care services. The information gathered in this planning service report cannot be construed to reflect costs under any circumstance.

Costs vary widely and each cost needs to be ascertained separately. The costs of providing a day care service include:

- **Space.** Some facilities own buildings and have maintenance costs while others may have minimal rent in churches or community centers. Other facilities pay the square footage rental costs in their specific neighborhoods. Therefore, space costs can vary widely.

- **Personnel Costs.** The number of staff varies due to the ages of children served. Day care facilities are open more than 8 hours per day, and, therefore, more than one shift of staff is needed. In addition, some programs which serve a special population of children or families may need specialized staff to work with those families outside of a "classroom" setting. Many day care centers cannot offer benefit packages for their staff that include the minimum health benefits, sick days or paid holidays and vacations. Day care centers with a stable staff have higher salaries if they reward longevity with cost of living increases.

- **Supplies and Equipment.** These costs also vary greatly depending on the variety, the amount, and the ages of the children.

- **Meals and Snacks.** Some providers prepare hot meals; others have parents provide all food or just some snacks. Some of the providers who prepare and serve meals are able to obtain funds from the Federal Department of Agriculture Child Care Food Program, if they serve a low income population.

The above list of budget expenses only partially determines the fees charged to parents because the income side of the budget may reflect more than the parent fees. Some day care facilities receive in kind contributions or indirect subsidies that are not evident in a budget. These can include supplies; space; or administrative supports, if they are part of a larger

organization. Some non-profit facilities may have the skill and/or available time to solicit funding from charitable sources. A few providers receive contributions from employers who are located near the facility.

Into this complicated list of budget line items, a list of intangible variables also are factored when considering fees charged to parents. Some providers consider what their targeted audience can afford to pay. Others consider the income they need to maintain their service and stay "in business". And, some providers survey the rates at facilities in their vicinity and charge according to the "market rate" in the neighborhood. In neighborhoods that have several facilities with state contracts to serve low income families, the fees are predetermined. Therefore, the "market rate" could be affected by the presence or absence of state subsidy contracts.

Beyond these complex variables, there are also many types of providers. Some providers are non-profit agencies with roots in child welfare services. Others are large for-profit corporations or small entrepreneurs. Some facilities are run by Parent Board of Directors and others are part of large non-profit agencies or for-profit chains. The recent explosion in the need for day care services, and the recognition of day care as an economic development issue, has produced a wide range of providers. Many child care providers are early childhood experts and not necessarily trained as business managers. Thus, a tension exists for the provider between balancing expenses and revenues on the budget sheet and helping families who need day care. The wide range of fees in each type of service in each of the counties reflect this tension.

Anecdotal reports and conversations with providers can best explain the differing philosophies and increasing tension in managing costs and setting fees:

> "None of my families can afford more than $35 per week so that is the maximum fee I charge." (Preschool program that also has $35 subsidy per child from charity.)
>
> "I can't close for two weeks in the summer to take a vacation because many of my parents don't receive two weeks vacation from their jobs."
>
> "If my staff are sick, they need to find their own replacement."
>
> "I can't find qualified staff at the salaries I can afford to pay so I have to take less children and close classrooms."

"I want to hire young married women because they don't need to support themselves on their salary and they won't stay long so I don't have to increase salaries."

"I am lucky to have an older staff who love their jobs and have husbands with health and pension benefits. I don't know what I will do if we get too infirm to run after children."

Thus, day care providers currently reflect a mixture of concern for the families served and concern for the operation's bottom line. Many day care providers are learning, and have learned, how to balance the two issues. However, quality child care services where direct care giving staff earn decent wages and benefits is becoming increasingly out of the reach of affordability for most parents.

The situation currently exists where direct care giving staff are paid minimum wages and parent fees are maintained at an "acceptable level". Or, parent fees are affordable to a very few parents and care giving staff receive benefits and some compensation above minimum wage. In more affluent neighborhoods, it is possible to charge parents more each year and have care givers receive minimal annual increase. However, nowhere do day care professionals receive compensation commensurate with their responsibility and education. In such a labor intensive industry, the only current and constant source of funds is parents fees. We cannot help but ponder the dilemma of a female dominated industry that needs to balance its wages and costs with a customer base that is also female dominated--on the lower end of the economic ladder--consequently, unable to pay fees that represent the actual costs for the service.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

POINTS TO NOTE ....

DEFINITIONS

TYPES OF FACILITIES:

Family Day Care Home - private residence in which care is provided for four, five or six children by a caregiver who is not related to the children. Homes in which such care is provided must be registered with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, according to Chapter II, Section 8C of the Department of Public Welfare's Social Services Manual.

Group Day Care Home - private residence in which care is provided for 6-11 children. Such programs are required to be licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, according to Chapter II of Section 8B of the Department of Public Welfare's Social Service Manual.

Day Care/Child Care Center - a facility providing care for 7 or more children, and in which the child care areas are not being used as a residence. Day care centers are required to be licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, according to Chaper II, Section 8B of the Department of Public Welfare's Social Service Manual.

Nursery School - an educational program for children between the ages of 2 years and entry into kindergarten. Some nursery schools with expanded hours are day care centers.

Preschool - an educational program for children between the ages of 3 years (approximately) and entry into kindergarten. Some day care centers are called Preschools.

Kindergarten - an educational program for children between ages of approximately 4 and 6 years. Publicly funded kindergartens are part of local school districts. Some preschool and child care programs also include a kindergarten program.

TYPES OF LICENSING:

Department of Education

Licenses - Nursery & Preschool programs according to regulations of the State Board of Private Academic Schools pertaining to curriculum.

Department of Public Welfare

Licenses Day Care Centers, Group Day Care Homes, and programs that call themselves a Nursery or Preschool that provide out of home care for children for part of a 24-hour period. Department of Public Welfare regulations pertain to minimum health, safety, and developmental activities for children as well as staff/child ratios.

Registers Family Day Care Homes which is a self-initiated procedure where the providers sends an application declaring compliance to minimum health and safety requirements.

AGE GROUPINGS OF CHILDREN

Children require different types of care at each level of development. The following terms, with approximate chronological ages, are used as guidelines:

Infants - Day care providers define two categories for infants because of the different type of care needed:

0-12 months
13-18 months

The Department of Public Welfare licensing recognizes infants as approximately 0-18 months.

Toddlers - children ages 18 months to 3 years. Once children begin to walk, they are considered toddlers.

Preschool - children ages 3 to 6 or entry into a kindergarten or first grade.

School Age - children ages 5 or 6 (entry into first grade) through age 12 or 16. Most school age programs serve children through age 12. The Department of Public Welfare licensing recognizes a school age child until age 16. There are many different types of services for this group:

Before and/or after school services
Summer programs
School Holiday programs

Differences between Operating and Legal Capacity

Only the Department of Public Welfare has a legal authority to establish licensed capacity bared on the square footage of the facility. The Department of Education does not issue a license for capacity. Therefore, for facilities with only a Department of Education license, we used the self-reported operating capacity.

For Department of Public Welfare licensed and registered facilities, we have used the legal capacity defined by DPW. The legal capacity is often larger than the operating capacity. Often, the entire space is not used because it may be inappropriate for "classroom settings", such as a gymnasium area. Thus, the use of licensed capacity could inflate the number of child care spaces available.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

METHODOLOGY

	PAGE
Demand	30
Supply Data	36
The Database	37

METHODOLOGY

The Regional Planning Service has two primary tasks. These tasks are to estimate the demand for day care within the region, and the construction of a database containing data about both the supply of and demand for day care services within the Southeastern region of Pennsylvania. In this section, DVCCC describes the methodology used for these tasks.

DEMAND

For the purpose of estimation, Delaware Valley Child Care Council (DVCCC) defines the population potentially needing day care as any child between the ages of 0 through 12 whose mother is in the labor force. Labor force participation is defined as currently working for wages or looking for employment.[7] We realize that this definition is limited and not wholly accurate. We know that the need for day care is not fully dependent upon the mother's work force participation. For example, in many households the mother is absent or is not the primary caretaker of children, thus day care needs may not depend upon the activities of these mothers. Also, many working mothers do not need outside care for their children because of relatives also living in the household. There is a growing, although small number of single fathers as well. However, due to practical considerations such as limited resources, we needed to find an estimation method that would adequately measure the population while making use of easily accessible data sources and not requiring the time and expense of methodologies and techniques such as surveys using random sampling.

When used as a general guide and supplemented with other national, state, or regional estimates for important considerations such as the percent of children cared for by family members, etc., we believe that the following method for determining the potential need for day care in the five county Philadelphia area adequately measures the population in a simple, straightforward, practical way which can be easily updated for yearly estimates and trend analysis.

---

[7] Since the most accessible county level measure of female work force participation is in the U.S. Decennial Census, we used a 1980 Census estimate of mothers in the work force. Since all indicators show that the work force participation rate of mothers has risen since 1980 we believe our use of this 1980 Census estimate is conservative and appropriate.

Estimation Procedure

The work force participation rate of mothers is largely dependent upon two variables--race and age of child(ren). Estimates indicate that black and Asian women work for wages to a larger degree than do white women.* For this reason, we have provided an estimate of the rate at which mothers work for the white population in each of the five counties and an estimate for the nonwhite population in all counties with the exception of Bucks.* Bucks County does not have a sufficiently large nonwhite population to warrant inter-census population estimates of the rate at which mothers work.

The age by age estimates of the numbers of children potentially needing day care in the five county Philadelphia area for 1985 and 1986 use population estimates for 1985 and 1986 by county and race (white, nonwhite) for children ages 0 through 12 years. These estimates for each age are then multiplied by estimates for each of the five counties by race (white, nonwhite) of the proportion of working mothers with children under 6 years old or with children 6 to 17 years old as taken from the 1980 Census. An example follows which shows the process for Philadelphia County:

---

* We do not have population estimates for the hispanic population for 1985 or 1986. Thus, we cannot estimate the potential need for day care in the hispanic population. We know that hispanic women's work force participation rate is lower than that of white women. And, this is an important consideration for Philadelphia County.

* Because of the different labor force participation rates based on race or ethnic backgrounds, it was necessary to separate mothers into white and nonwhite categories for population estimates. Once the size of the population was determined, racial and ethnic differences are moot because the demand for day care spaces is not determined by race or ethnic origin.

Labor Force Participation of Females Over 16 Years[10]

	White	Nonwhite[11]
Total	437,154	270,175
With own children under 6 yrs.	43,800	39,451
In the labor force	13,963	17,845
With own children 6-17 yrs.	58,710	54,935
In the labor force	31,500	32,567

Proportion of Working Mothers

With Children under 6 yrs.
(white) 13,963/43,800 = .3188
(nonwhite) 17,845/39,451 = .4524

With Children 6-17 yrs.
(white) 31,500/58,710 = .5365
(nonwhite) 32,567/54,935 = .5928

---

[10] Taken from the 1980 U. S. Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

[11] We have collapsed all racial categories used by the Census Bureau other than White into one Nonwhite category.

Philadelphia County Population Estimates[18] (White)

Age	Children 1985	Children 1986	Children with Working Mothers (% w/children <6 = 31.88) 1985	1986
0	11,963	12,684	3814	4044
1	12,046	11,842	3840	3775
2	12,031	11,929	3835	3803
3	12,020	11,910	3832	3797
4	11,819	11,906	3768	3796
5	10,828	11,529	3452	3675
			(% w/children >6 = 53.65)	
6	10,471	10,561	5618	5666
7	10,141	10,210	5441	5478
8	9,896	9,891	5309	5307
9	9,769	9,653	5241	5179
10	10,093	9,848	5415	5283
11	10,203	10,175	5415	5459
12	10,461	10,284	5612	5517

[18] See: Behney, Michael T. Pennsylvania Population Estimates for July 1, 1984 and July 1, 1985. Pennsylvania State Data Center, Institute of State and Regional Affairs, The Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg, Middletown, PA 17057. PSDC80-16-87. and, Behney, Michael T. Pennsylvania Population Estimates for July 1, 1986. Pennsylvania State Data Center. PSDC80-18-87.

Philadelphia County Population Estimates (nonwhite)

Age	Children 1985	Children 1986	Children with Working Mothers (% w/children <6 = 45.24) 1985	1986
0	10,895	13,971	4929	6320
1	10,828	10,531	4899	4764
2	10,854	10,469	4910	4736
3	10,788	10,497	4880	4749
4	10,461	10,434	4733	4720
5	11,354	10,384	5137	4698
			(% w/children >6 = 59.28)	
6	10,785	11,274	6393	6683
7	10,353	10,709	6137	6348
8	10,095	10,278	5984	6093
9	9,960	10,023	5904	5942
10	10,003	10,206	5930	6050
11	10,149	10,249	6016	6076
12	10,509	10,398	6230	6164

The Census Bureau uses two categories of mothers in the labor force, those with children under six years of age and those with children 6 to 17 years of age. We used the same age-of-child categories in determining our potential day care population since there are no readily available estimates of work force participation rates of mothers by age of child on the county measurement level. As mentioned earlier, the labor force participation rate of mothers has increased nationally since 1980. The Children's Defense Fund reports that nationally an estimated 49% of preschool children and 62% of children 6-17 had mothers in the labor force in 1985. By 1990 they report estimates of 58% and 70% relatively.[18] We have no reason to believe that this region of the country differs from the remainder of the nation in this regard. DVCCC use of 1980 Census Bureau estimates of mothers' work force participation rates makes our estimates of the potential day care population conservative by understating the extent to which mothers currently work for wages.

---

[18] See: Children's Defense Fund. A Children's Defense Budget. 1988

Additional Demand Data

The age by age population estimates form the basis of our demand analysis. However, we recognize the need to supplement these estimates with additional information. Other important factors affecting the demand for child day care are family type and household income. Family type is important for it is related to the family's ability to pay for day care, the type of services they are likely to purchase, and the extent to which parents are likely to be out of the labor force as a result of the lack of affordable day care. There are three broad types of families used by the Census Bureau: Husband/Wife Couple Households, Single Female Householders, and Single Male Householders. We assume that single female heads of households will have the lowest family income, and be more likely to be out of the labor force.

There are no very recent estimates of family type on the county level. The most recent are in the 1980 U.S. Census. We used these 1980 estimates from the Census to determine the numbers of, and more importantly, the proportion of each family type within counties and the region. Since we have no reason to believe that the Southeastern region of Pennsylvania differs from other metropolitan areas and the remainder of the nation with regard to changes in family type since 1980, we supplemented the 1980 county level estimates of the number of families by family type with recent national level Census Bureau estimates, and other literature on the subject, to note changes and trends since 1980. We believe a specific trend nationally since 1980 has been the proportional growth in female-headed households and the proportional decrease in husband/wife couple households. We used these data to supplement our day care population estimates and to interpret and analyze the day care needs within the region.

We believe our use of 1980 Census data supplemented with other more recent, but less geographically specific data, to be a conservative approach to analyzing the connection between the family and day care. All evidence indicates that more mothers have entered the labor force since 1980, and the proportion of female headed households has increased, as well, making our estimates of the numbers and proportion of families within each type lower than they currently are.

Estimates of family income were purchased by DVCCC from the Pennsylvania State Data Center. These estimates were taken from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample and are estimates of 1979 family income in $5,000 increments. Rather than use the $5,000 incremental information for households with children, we attempted to obtain family income related to poverty levels for families with children. Unfortunately, the Census Bureau has not and will not tabulate this information. For analysis and comparison with current day care fees to parents, we adjusted the

comparison with current day care fees to parents, we adjusted the 1979 dollars to the January, 1988 Consumer Price Index of 244.6%.[1*] All evidence indicates that since 1980 more families have fallen into poverty than climbed out. Consequently, our use of the proportion of families at each income increment in the 1980 data is conservative for it underestimates the proportion of families in the lower income levels.

SUPPLY DATA

The supply data were given to DVCCC by Child Care Systems, now The Partnership Group, a national corporation that provides child day care resource and referral information to employees of enrolled corporations. Child Care Systems reported that the data were accurate to December, 1987. As received by DVCCC the data contained variables necessary to providing quality resource and referral information and in a format that was suitable for that purpose. The data set contained all known child day care facilities in the Pennsylvania Southeastern region, as well as Berks County and Southern New Jersey--over 3,000 facilities.

DVCCC eliminated from the data set all facilities outside of the Southeastern region and variables not necessary to this project. In addition, we recoded text type data into a form appropriate for this project. We also "cleaned" the data by correcting typographical errors and removing unnecessary computer codes and symbols. The data set now contains variables in a format appropriate to planning, analysis, and tracking functions.

Child Care Systems collects its data through a survey sent to day care providers. We validated the accuracy of the data and made certain we included all legally operating facilities by comparing the resource and referral data to the current Pennsylvania Department of Welfare (DPW) lists of registered Family Day Care Homes (current as of July 1987) and licensed Group Day Care Homes and Centers (current as of December 1987) and the Department of Education (Licensed Private Academic Schools 1987). In addition, when necessary, we called providers to validate questionable data.

All facilities that were not on the DPW or Department of Education lists were assumed to be operating without proper compliance with state regulations and were thus operating illegally. We coded these unregulated facilities as such and kept them in the database. They make up our list of unlicensed and unregistered facilities. DVCCC made no further attempt to include other unregulated facilities. We are, however, aware that many more additional unregulated facilities are currently operating in

---

[1*] Consumer Price Index, January, 1988
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Although the DPW and Department of Education data are not nearly as extensive as the resource and referral data (and in the case of Family Day Care Homes can be as much as two years out of date), we were able to substantiate, especially in the case of day care centers, the accuracy of data vital to our purpose--the accuracy of reported licensure, capacity, location of facility, age groups served. By using the resource and referral data as a base (because of its depth) and supplementing it with the most current DPW and Department of Education data, we constructed an accurate as possible data set consisting of all DPW registered Family Day Care Homes, and licensed Group Day Care Homes and Day Care Centers and Department of Education nursery schools as well as a partial listing of unregulated facilities. We are aware of the rapidity with which changes occur in the day care community and realize that some of our data and findings could be slightly dated. We do strongly believe that we have overstated nothing and that our findings are clearly on the conservative side. With the exception of the fees data, the bulk of the data are accurate to approximately December of 1987.

The fees data are, in the case of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware Counties, current to the summer of 1988 for day care centers. Since it was necessary for us to totally restructure the fees data as received from Child Care Systems, and since the above mentioned counties have currently gathered new data on fees, we were able to get very current data on fees charged to parents in three of the five counties for day care centers. Our experience compiling the fees data leads us to believe that the fees data for Philadelphia and Bucks Counties are approximately $5 to $10 too low.

Upon completion of the data cleaning and validity check, we were able to use the database management software (R:Base System V) to query the data, and get the information necessary to produce the reports in the individual county detail section of this report and to analyze the day care needs of the region.

THE DATABASE

Programmed in R:Base System V, the data management system organizes data so that day care information can be retrieved in a variety of forms to meet differing needs. The database consists of two main sets of data tables--supply data and demand data. The following describes each:

Supply Data - The supply tables contain demographic data about all Department of Education licensed and Department of Welfare licensed or registered child day care facilities in the region and some unlicensed facilities as well. Included are variables essential to planning and analysis of facility type, location and function. Examples of supply variables are: name and

function. Examples of supply variables are: name and location of facility, type of care provided, facility type, license type, age categories served, hours of operation, fees charged to parents, government subsidy received by facility.

Demand - The Demand tables contain population estimates for the region and each of the five counties of children ages 0 through 12 who have mothers in the labor force. Each demand data table has age by age estimates of the population for the years 1985 and 1986.[18] A procedure for yearly updates is provided.

Data stored in this way provide an efficient and accurate method of data management and information retrieval. Information can be retrieved in the form of preprogrammed reports in the style of those included in this volume, or queries of the data may be made allowing for further analysis.

---

[18] We provide population estimates for 1985 and 1986 only because 1987 estimates of county populations were not available at the time DVCCC made its population estimates.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

PROCEDURES

or,

(How to benefit from our experience)

In addition to the Delaware Valley Child Care Council Planning Database, other child care databases exist. The DVCCC planning database is unique, however, because of the methods used in its construction, and its purpose is solely for planning. The Methodology section of this volume explains the method. Here we discuss how the method can be replicated in other regions and offer practical suggestions to help others avoid the larger problems which we encountered.

Prior to this study, adequate child day care supply planning data were not available. In its stead, we used supply data designed for a child day care resource and referral service. It must be recognized that while resource and referral provide a close proxy for planning data, they are not sufficient for planning and analysis. The type of information needed by parents to make personal day care decisions is different from that needed by government and planners.

For example, much of the resource and referral data were in a textual format--helpful to parents but not amenable to statistical analysis. Specifically, the data on fees charged to parents were written in several lines of text sentences for each day care facility to provide information about second child discounts, partial hours, late and registration fees, etc. Planners need information such as the range of fees parents must pay and averages. To be useful, planning for fees data must be in the form of a numerical matrix.

In addition to the need for data in a specific format, planning data does not need to be as extensive as is most resource and referral data. For example, planners do not need to know the bus routes to facilities or meals and snacks served, which is very important information to parents.

The extensiveness of resource and referral data coupled with the fact that much of it is in textual format creates an excessively large data file. This proved to be problematic to us in terms of computer hardware and software because we designed our computer system on the basis of planning needs, not resource and referral needs. The resource and referral data file as given to us was simply too large for easy manipulation by our "PC" type system. Consequently, the removal of the excess variables and conversion of textual data strained our computer capabilities.

In addition, key variables necessary for planning purposes but unnecessary for a resource and referral service were missing. For geographical analysis, it is vital that we know in which township and county a specific facility exists. Political boundaries are not important for parents, but are essential for government planning purposes. It was necessary to construct these vital, but missing, variables primarily from ZIP codes. This process is not fully accurate because county and township boundary lines do not perfectly coincide with ZIP codes. Where ZIP codes failed to clearly identify the township or county, additional information such as street address or telephone exchange proved only partially successful. In many cases we had to contact a facility to learn county and/or township designation.

The conversion of the resource and referral data into planning data was costly. We experienced six months of delays before we could begin to verify and analyze the data. However, both planning and resource and referral can be done through the same database if the implications for both are considered in future efforts. There are several avenues that can be pursued:

If existing resource and referral data are selected for planning use, study carefully the construction of the data with both activities in mind. It is initially important to carefully estimate the conversion time, personnel needs, financial costs, computer hardware requirements, and computer software needs before final decisions are made.

A second alternative is to use the existing Department of Public Welfare lists of registered Family Day Care Homes and licensed Group Day Care Homes and Day Care Centers, and the Department of Education licensed preschools to get the required census of all regulated facilities. Then, contact each facility for the remainder of the data. While this is costly and time consuming, data conversion is as well. If this avenue is chosen, keep in mind that the DPW lists contain limited data, and in the case of Family Day Care Homes, is often very outdated.

A third cost-effective suggestion is to provide a full planning service and a limited resource and referral service through the use of the DPW and Department of Education lists and random sample survey techniques. Use the Department of Public Welfare lists to get the lists of all legal facility names, addresses, operating capacities, etc. Construct a survey and randomly sample the population of facilities to supplement the basic data in areas where a census is not necessary. For example, fees to parents could be studied through a stratified random sample of facilities. Parents could be provided with basic information and instructed to call for additional information. In this example a mix of methods is suggested.

In conclusion, through this project we discovered many practical how-best-to-get-the-job-done considerations. Most importantly, do not hesitate to spend resources in a full investigation of available data sets and alternative collection and/or data manipulation procedures. Be certain that the data selected is fully appropriate to your purposes and fully compatible with your computer systems (hardware and software--or any other kind of "ware" you possibly have). If a fully useful data set cannot be obtained, investigate carefully the option of collecting your own data.

Also, carefully analyze the most efficient way to get a task accomplished. We have found that some tasks are better done by a computer and some by a manual process. The computer may not be the most efficient avenue to task completion.

Equally important as your choice of data and equipment is your choice of personnel. Since the project requires the construction of a computerized database as well as a research study, it demands people with skills in computers, database construction and management, and social research.

Although no amount of careful front-end investigation can eliminate all problems, the lack of it may end in costly delays or project demise.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

As with any good research, this project has provoked more questions than it answers. Some of the questions that need further research are:

Analysis on Smaller Geographical Levels

The findings contained in this report show the county level need for additional day care spaces. However, it becomes immediately apparent that knowledge of supply shortages on the county level is not sufficient. It would be useful to know where within the counties shortages exist so additional spaces can be placed in specific areas of need.

Where within the counties are the pockets of need? Truly useful planning information is dependent upon an answer to this question which would require a re-analysis of the data on smaller geographical units such as townships. The data necessary for the completion of this task is contained in the database.

Further Demand Analysis

By need, we are not only referring to a more geographically specific identification of aggregate supply shortfall. An understanding of age specific need is also required. From this analysis we know, for example, that within Philadelphia, Chester, and Delaware Counties there is a proportional increase in the numbers of infants. As well, by looking at the proportional numbers of facilities that serve infants we can surmise that there is a shortage of infant care. We do not, however, have the data to identify the extent of this need or other age specific surpluses and shortages. This task requires the collection of capacity by age data and its analysis.

We have also learned from this study that need cannot be defined only in terms of supply shortages. Need must also be understood in terms of the needs of the specific demand population. Our findings show that the size of the demand population with very low incomes is large and comprised mostly of single female heads of households. We can determine little else about the day care needs of this segment of the population. For example, we do not know what type of care they require, i.e., school age care or infant care. It is important to learn more about these families and their needs, whether or not they currently are in the labor force. An understanding of the relationship between working and day care is crucial and timely in this age of welfare reform.

Evaluation of Subsidy System

An important component to an in-depth analysis of the most needy segment of the population would be an analysis and evaluation of the current subsidy system. Information presented in this report suggests that the current subsidy system does not fully meet existing need.

School Age Care

As explained in this report, fully useful data on school age care is not available. We know the number and location of facilities that offer such care, but the data is too sketchy to determine the type and extent of the supply. From this project and others, it is known that the current supply of school age care inadequately meets needs in this region. More specific data must be collected to learn the contours of the problem.

Capacity by Age Group

As with school age care, not enough is known about capacity. Total capacity is counted and reported in this volume. However, capacity data which is broken down by the specific age groups served by facilities are currently not available. Useful planning data require this information so that supply and demand become congruent.

Estimation of the Use of Unregulated Care

The supply of day care spaces extends beyond those in regulated facilities. Unregulated care facilities operate within the region. We have included some in the database. However, the extent of their use is not known. It must be.

It is rhetorical to say that every child in day care needs and deserves consistent, high quality care. Unfortunately, not every child receives it. Governmental regulation helps insure that acceptable quality standards are met. Those facilities that operate outside of government regulation may or may not meet the most minimal of standards. Knowledge of unregulated care is necessary for several important reasons which include the "weeding out" of the substandard.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REGIONAL APPENDICES

		Page
DEMAND FOR DAY CARE		
A.	Families with Children (1980)	45
B.	Numbers of Children by Age with Working Mothers (1986)	49
C.	Numbers of Children by Age with Working Mothers - Comparison, 1985 and 1986	52
D.	Income Distribution of Households with Children Regional Totals	53
SUPPLY OF DAY CARE		
E.	Day Care Resources - Full Day Operation	80
	Regional Tables	
	Family Day Care Homes	81
	Group Facilities	82
	School Age	83
F.	Number of Facilities Serving Each Age Group Regional Totals	84
G.	1985-87 Weekly Fees for Care in Licensed/Registered Facilities	85
H.	Fee Comparisons between 1985-87 and 1988-89	86

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX A

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (1980)

	Pages
Tables of Number of Families by Type of Family	46-47
Comparison of Types of Families in Region	48

1980 NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

COUNTY	TYPE OF FAMILY		TOTAL FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL FAMILIES IN REGION
	Husband/Wife Couple	Single Parent Household		
Philadelphia	127800	84400	212200	43.943%
Bucks	61300	10300	71600	14.827%
Montgomery	71500	12100	83600	17.312%
Chester	38100	7100	45200	9.360%
Delaware	56400	13900	70300	14.558%
REGIONAL TOTALS	355100	127800	482900	100.000%

Notes:

Families: Groups of people related by blood, adoption, or marriage. Parents may or may not be in the labor force. These families include subfamilies. Subfamilies are family units living with another family unit.

Children: Ages 17 years and younger for whom parents are legally responsible.

Types of Families:
Husband/Wife Couple - Married husband and wife with children
Single Parent Household - Male or female parent with children

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

March 1988

1980 NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

COUNTY	TYPE OF FAMILY			TOTAL FAMILIES
	Husband/Wife Couple	Female-Headed Household	Male-Headed Household	
Philadelphia	127800	77100	7300	212200
Bucks	61300	8400	1900	71600
Montgomery	71500	10400	1700	83600
Chester	38100	6100	1000	45200
Delaware	56400	12100	1800	70300
Total	355100	114100	13700	482900

Notes:

Families: Group of people related by blood, adoption, or marriage. Parents may or may not be in the labor force. These families include subfamilies. Subfamilies are family units living with another family unit.

Children: Ages 17 years and younger for whom parents are legally responsible.

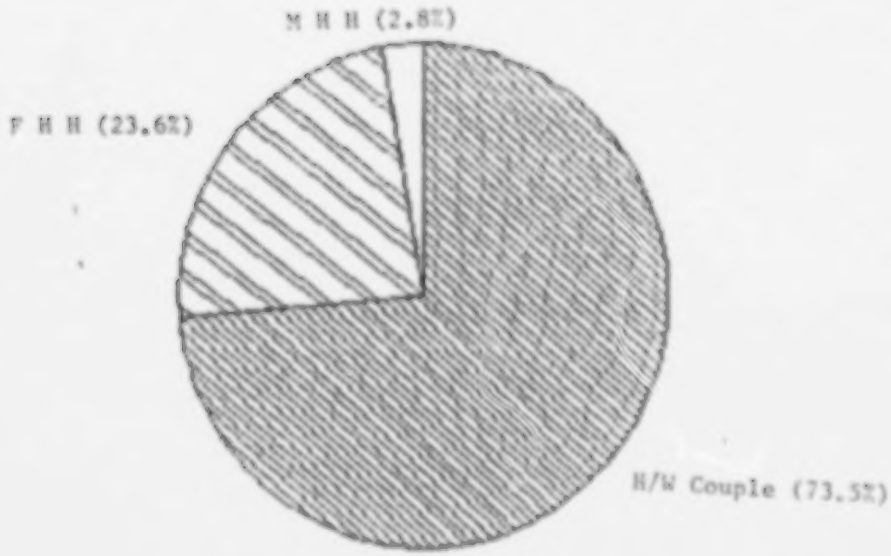
Types of Families:
Husband/Wife Couple - Married husband and wife with children.
Female-Headed Household with children. No male present.
Male-Headed Household with children. No female present.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing
January 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL

TYPES OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Legend:

M H H = Male-Headed Household
F H H = Female-Headed Household
H/W Couple = Husband and Wife in Household

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

April 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX B

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN BY AGE WITH WORKING MOTHERS, 1986

	Page
Regional Summary	50
Total Number of Children by Age with Working Mothers, 1986 in each County	51

Number of Children by Age with Working Mothers

1986

Regional Summary

AGE	SOUTHEASTERN REGION		% OF CHILDREN	
0	21,717		6.9282	
1	19,768		6.3064	
2	19,764		6.3052	
3	19,582		6.2471	
4	19,412		6.1929	
5	19,140		6.1061	
Total Preschool		119,383		38.0859
6	29,063		9.2717	
7	28,126		8.9728	
8	27,344		8.7233	
9	26,826		8.5581	
10	27,296		8.7087	
11	27,428		8.7501	
12	27,990		8.9294	
Total Schoolage		194,075		61.9141
Total of All Children		313,458		100.0000

NOTE: Working mothers are defined as female parents who, in 1980, were working outside the home.

Source: DVCCC formula. DVCCC formula multiplies 1980 U. S. Census Bureau estimates of mothers in the labor force by 1986 Pennsylvania State Data Center population projections. Since workforce participation of mothers is affected by race and age of children, DVCCC formula reflects these differences.

April 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY AGE WITH WORKING MOTHERS IN EACH COUNTY, 1986

AGE	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	BUCKS COUNTY	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	CHESTER COUNTY	DELAWARE COUNTY	SOUTHEASTERN REGION
0	10,364	2,785	3,638	1,963	2,967	21,717
1	8,539	2,905	3,647	1,866	2,811	19,768
2	8,539	2,917	3,593	1,870	2,845	19,764
3	8,546	2,909	3,532	1,827	2,768	19,582
4	8,516	2,913	3,473	1,798	2,712	19,412
5	8,373	2,891	3,421	1,799	2,656	19,140
TOTAL 0 - 5	52,877	17,320	21,304	11,123	16,759	119,383
6	12,359	4,566	5,169	2,949	4,030	29,063
7	11,826	4,511	4,995	2,883	3,911	28,126
8	11,400	4,462	4,862	2,833	3,787	27,344
9	11,121	4,425	4,788	2,810	3,682	26,826
10	11,333	4,475	4,871	2,856	3,763	27,298
11	11,515	4,335	4,854	2,845	3,859	27,428
12	11,681	4,438	5,009	2,942	3,920	27,990
TOTAL 6 - 12	81,245	31,212	34,548	20,118	26,952	194,075
TOTAL - ALL CHILDREN	134,122	48,532	55,852	31,241	43,711	313,458

NOTE: Working mothers are defined as female parents who, in 1980, were employed outside the home (in the labor force).

Source: DVCCC formula

DVCCC formula multiplies 1980 U. S. Census Bureau estimates of mothers in the labor force by 1986 Pennsylvania State Data Center population projections. Since workforce participation of mothers is affected by race and age of children, DVCCC formula reflects these differences.

69

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX C

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN BY AGE WITH WORKING MOTHERS 1985 & 1986

AGE	1985		1986		CHANGE		PERCENT CHANGE	
0	19,882		21,717		1,835		9.229%	
1	19,871		19,768		- 103		-0.518%	
2	19,688		19,764		76		0.386%	
3	19,513		19,582		69		0.354%	
4	19,099		19,412		313		1.639%	
5	18,997		19,140		143		0.753%	
0 - 5		117,050		119,383		2,333		1.993%
6	28,052		29,063		1,011		3.604%	
7	27,266		28,126		860		3.154%	
8	26,747		27,344		597		2.232%	
9	26,538		26,826		288		1.085%	
10	26,667		27,298		631		2.366%	
11	27,215		27,428		213		0.783%	
12	28,273		27,990		- 283		-1.001%	
6 - 12		190,758		194,075		3,317		1.739%
TOTAL		307,808		313,458		5,650		1.836%

NOTE: Working Mothers are defined as female parents who, in 1980, were working outside the home.

Source: DVCCC estimates

71

72

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX D

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN (1980)

	PAGE
GENERAL NOTES	55
MARRIED COUPLES:	
With only Preschool Children:	
Table	56
Bar Graph	57
With only School Age Children:	
Table	58
Bar Graph	59
With both Preschool and School Age Children:	
Table	60
Bar Graph	61
TOTAL of all Children 17 years and younger:	
Table	62
Bar Graph	63
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS:	
With only Preschool Children:	
Table	64
Bar Graph	65
With only School Age Children:	
Table	66
Bar Graph	67
With both Preschool and School Age Children:	
Table	68
Bar Graph	69
TOTAL of all Children 17 years and younger:	
Table	70
Bar Graph	71

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN (1980) (continued)

PAGE

TOTAL OF MARRIED COUPLES & SINGLE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS:

With only Preschool Children:
- Table 72
- Bar Graph 73

With only School Age Children:
- Table 74
- Bar Graph 75

With both Preschool and School Age Children:
- Table 76
- Bar Graph 77

TOTAL of all Children 17 years and younger:
- Table 78
- Bar Graph 79

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

GENERAL NOTES

The following notes pertain to all of the tables and charts in this report:

- Family Income is total money received in calendar year 1979 by family members 15 years old and older. It includes: wages and salaries, self-employment income, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, interest, pensions, unemployment and workmen's compensation, etc.

- Family Income differs from Household Income by excluding income received by household members who are not related to the householder.

- The income of those in the under $5,000 income group includes families that reported no income in 1979.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

MARRIED COUPLES

Family Income	Households with Only PRESCHOOL Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	13,200	4.6
$5,000 - $9,999	22,620	7.9
$10,000 - $14,999	43,300	15.1
$15,000 - $19,999	65,640	22.9
$20,000 - $24,999	57,860	20.1
$25,000 - $29,999	33,520	11.7
$30,000 - $34,999	22,820	8.0
$35,000 - $39,999	10,260	3.6
$40,000 - $44,999	5,240	1.8
$45,000 - $49,999	3,680	1.3
$50,000 or more	8,980	3.1
Total	287,120	

Notes:

- Preschool children are children 5 years and under.
- This table is the sum of the married couples tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1983

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

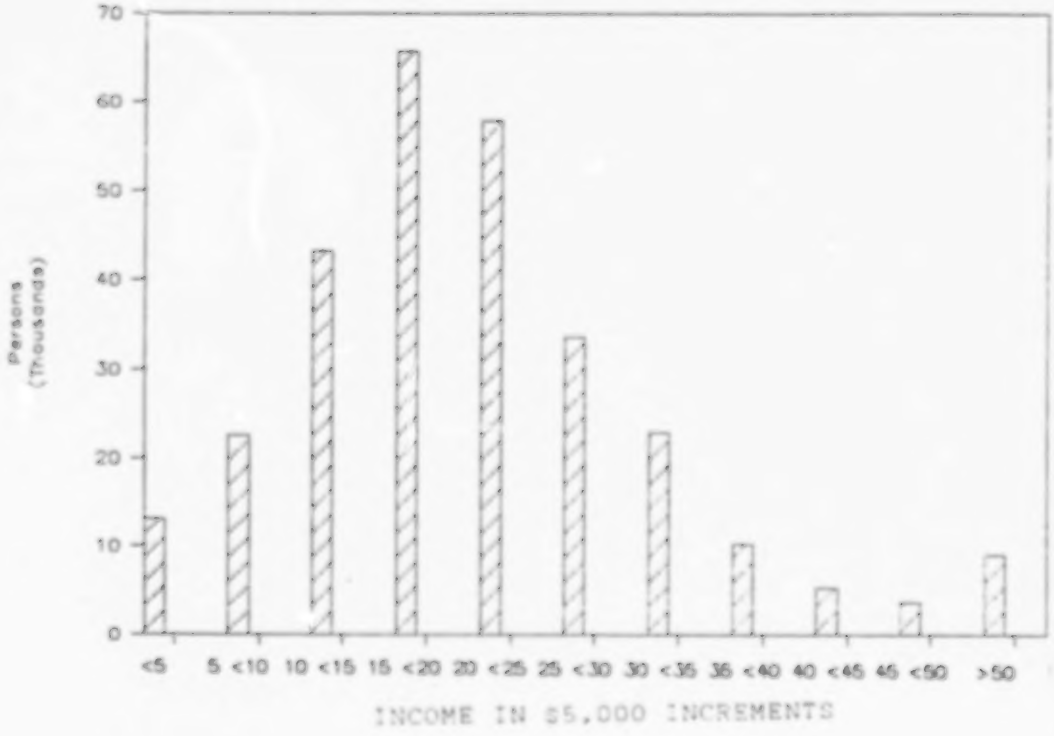
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SEPVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

MARRIED COUPLES

WITH ONLY **PRESCHOOL** CHILDREN



Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

MARRIED COUPLES

Family Income	Households with Only SCHOOL AGE Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	19,480	2.1
$5,000 - $9,999	38,520	4.1
$10,000 - $14,999	63,540	6.8
$15,000 - $19,999	103,880	11.2
$20,000 - $24,999	141,900	15.2
$25,000 - $29,999	147,300	15.8
$30,000 - $34,999	120,320	12.9
$35,000 - $39,999	85,560	9.2
$40,000 - $44,999	66,540	7.2
$45,000 - $49,999	41,360	4.4
$50,000 or more	102,520	11.0
Total	930,920	

Notes:
- School age children are children 6 years through 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the married couple tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

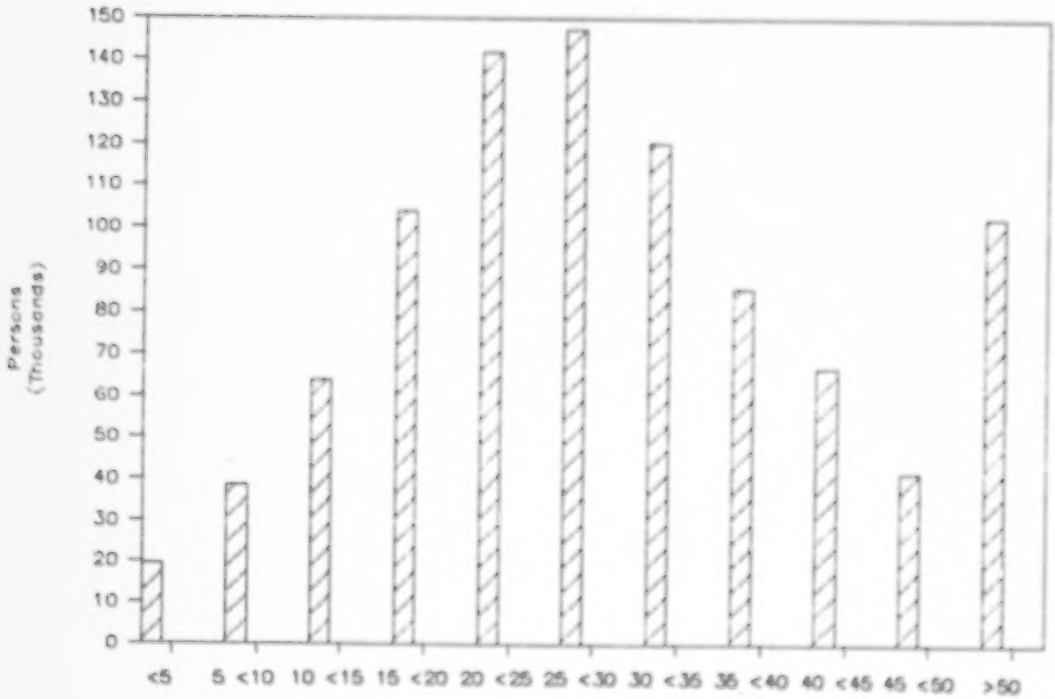
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

MARRIED COUPLES

WITH ONLY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN



Notes:

School Age = ages 6 to 17 years

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

MARRIED COUPLES

Family Income	Households with at least One PRESCHOOL Child and One SCHOOL AGE Child	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	13,040	3.9
$5,000 - $9,999	19,180	5.7
$10,000 - $14,999	40,620	12.1
$15,000 - $19,999	65,260	19.4
$20,000 - $24,999	70,640	21.0
$25,000 - $29,999	51,420	15.3
$30,000 - $34,999	27,860	8.3
$35,000 - $39,999	15,740	4.7
$40,000 - $44,999	10,560	3.2
$45,000 - $49,999	3,780	1.1
$50,000 or more	17,600	5.2
Total	335,720	

Notes:

- The persons represented by this table live in households in which there is at least one preschool age child and one school age child.
- This table is the sum of the married couple tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1982

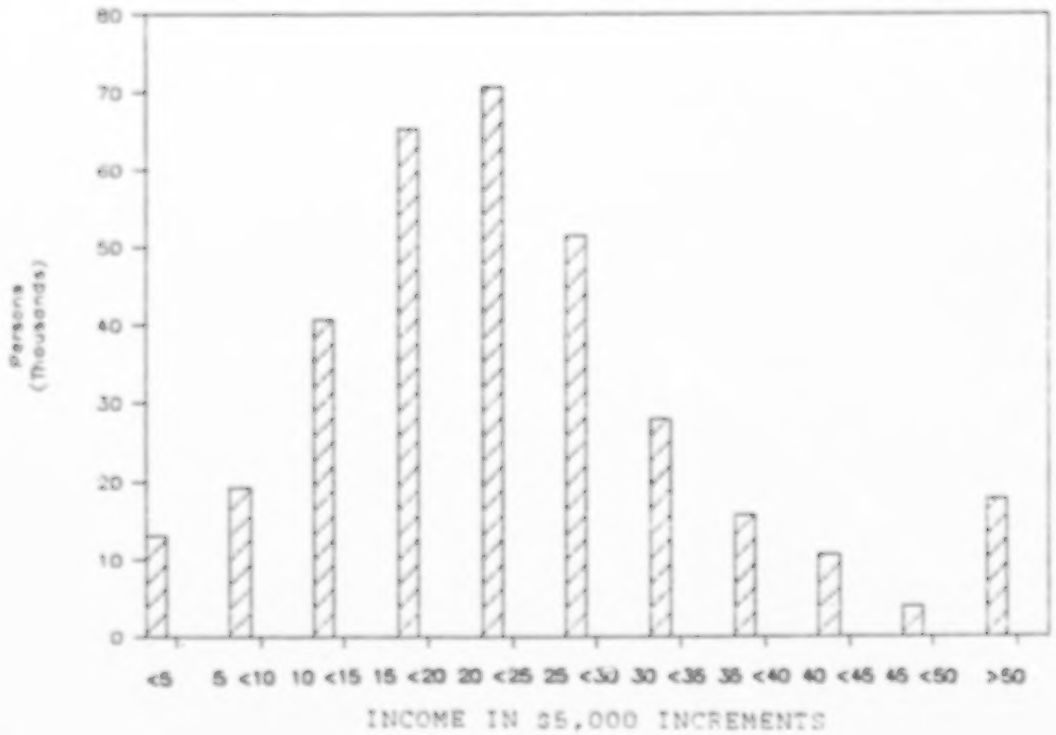
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

MARRIED COUPLES

WITH BOTH PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN



Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger
School Age = ages 6 to 17 years
This graph represents the total number of persons living in husband/wife couple households where there is at least one preschool child and one school age child.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

MARRIED COUPLES

Family Income	Households with CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	45,720	2.9
$5,000 - $9,999	80,320	5.2
$10,000 - $14,999	147,460	9.5
$15,000 - $19,999	234,780	15.1
$20,000 - $24,999	270,400	17.4
$25,000 - $29,999	232,240	15.0
$30,000 - $34,999	171,000	11.0
$35,000 - $39,999	111,560	7.2
$40,000 - $44,999	82,360	5.3
$45,000 - $49,999	48,820	3.1
$50,000 or more	129,100	8.3
Total	1,553,760	

Notes:

- This table summarizes all previous income distribution tables. It includes persons living in households with children through the age of 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the married couples tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

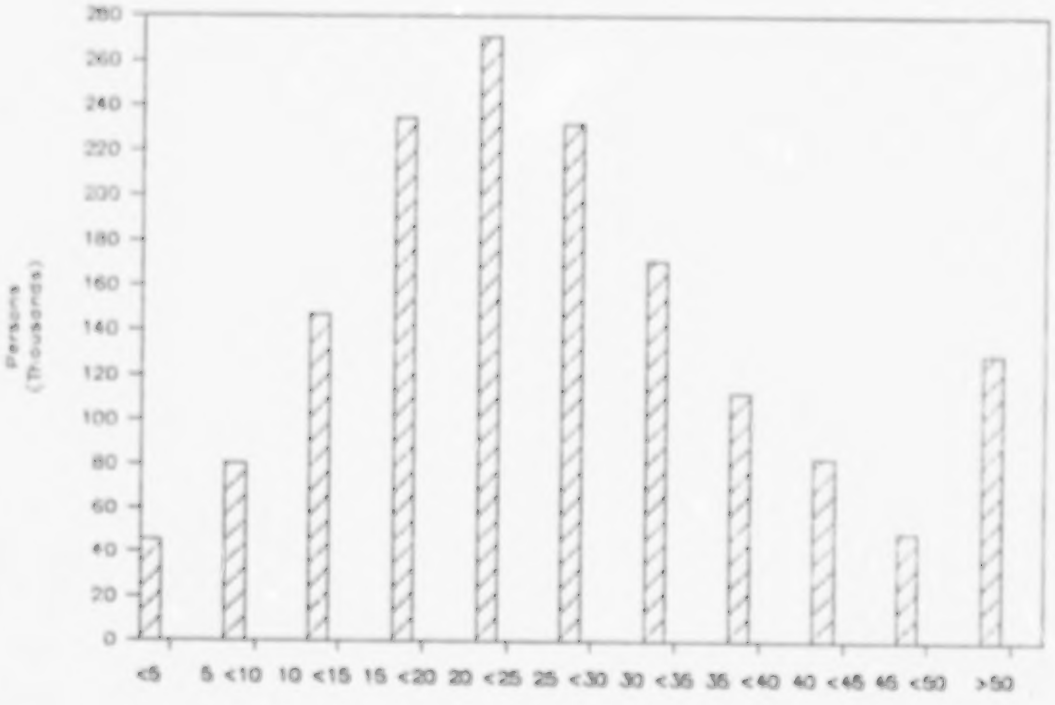
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

MARRIED COUPLES

TOTAL OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS



INCOME IN $5,000 INCREMENTS

Notes:

This graph summarizes all previous Regional husband/wife couple income distribution tables. It includes persons living in husband/wife couple households with children through the age of 17 years.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

HEADED BY FEMALES

Family Income	Households with Only PRESCHOOL Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	22,880	58.5
$5,000 - $9,999	8,600	22.0
$10,000 - $14,999	4,700	12.0
$15,000 - $19,999	1,560	4.0
$20,000 - $24,999	820	2.1
$25,000 - $29,999	300	0.8
$30,000 - $34,999	80	0.2
$35,000 - $39,999	0	0
$40,000 - $44,999	100	0.3
$45,000 - $49,999	60	0.2
$50,000 or more	0	0
Total	39,100	

Notes:
- Preschool children are children 5 years and under.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1989

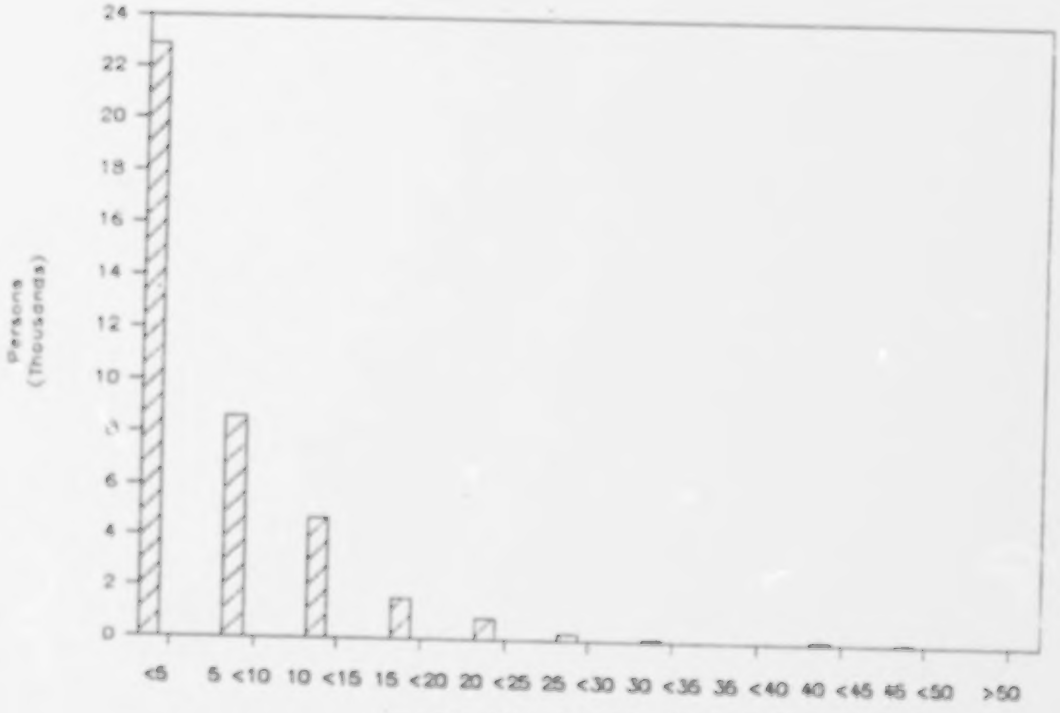
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

HEADED BY FEMALES

WITH ONLY PRESCHOOL CHILDREN



Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

HEADED BY FEMALES

Family Income	Households with Only SCHOOL AGE Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	60,680	25.8
$5,000 - $9,999	64,520	27.4
$10,000 - $14,999	49,500	21.0
$15,000 - $19,999	26,720	11.4
$20,000 - $24,999	15,120	6.4
$25,000 - $29,999	8,700	3.7
$30,000 - $34,999	4,540	1.9
$35,000 - $39,999	2,740	1.2
$40,000 - $44,999	1,560	0.7
$45,000 - $49,999	320	0.1
$50,000 or more	860	0.4
Total	235,260	

Notes:

- School age children are children 6 years through 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

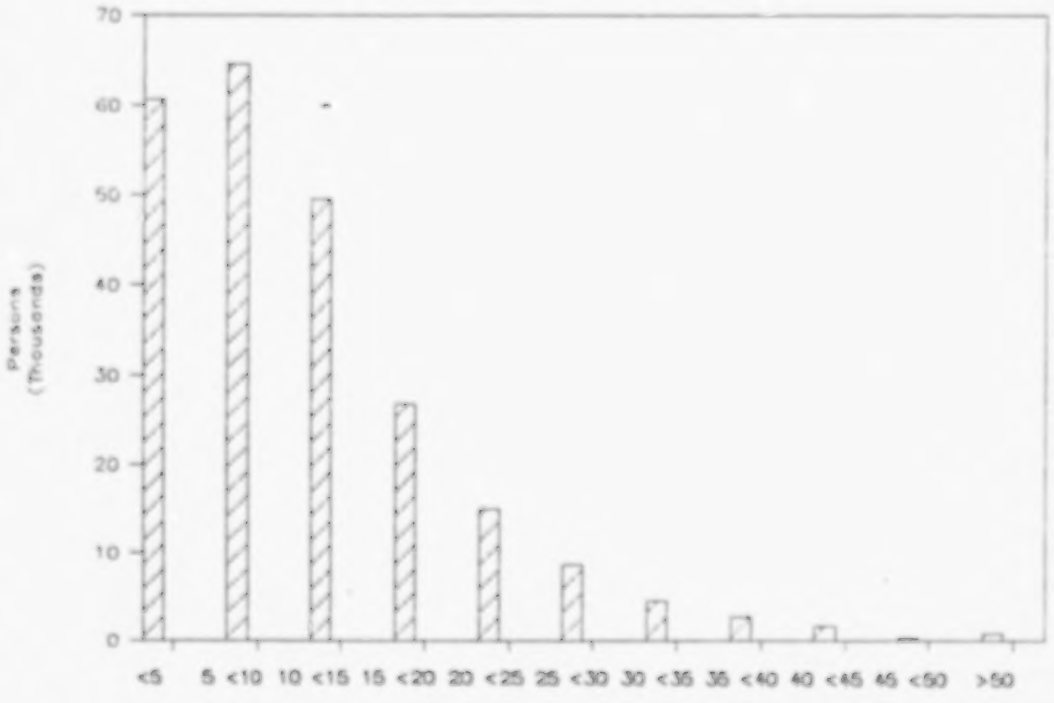
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

HEADED BY FEMALES

WITH ONLY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN



Notes:

School Age = ages 6 to 17 years

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1985

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

HEADED BY FEMALES

Family Income	Households with at least One PRESCHOOL Child and One SCHOOL AGE Child	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	30,240	47.4
$5,000 - $9,999	20,540	32.2
$10,000 - $14,999	7,440	11.7
$15,000 - $19,999	3,820	6.0
$20,000 - $24,999	680	1.1
$25,000 - $29,999	700	1.1
$30,000 - $34,999	0	0
$35,000 - $39,999	260	0.4
$40,000 - $44,999	0	0
$45,000 - $49,999	0	0
$50,000 or more	100	0.1
Total	63,780	

Notes:

- The persons represented by this table live in households in which there is at least one preschool age child and one school age child.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed household tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

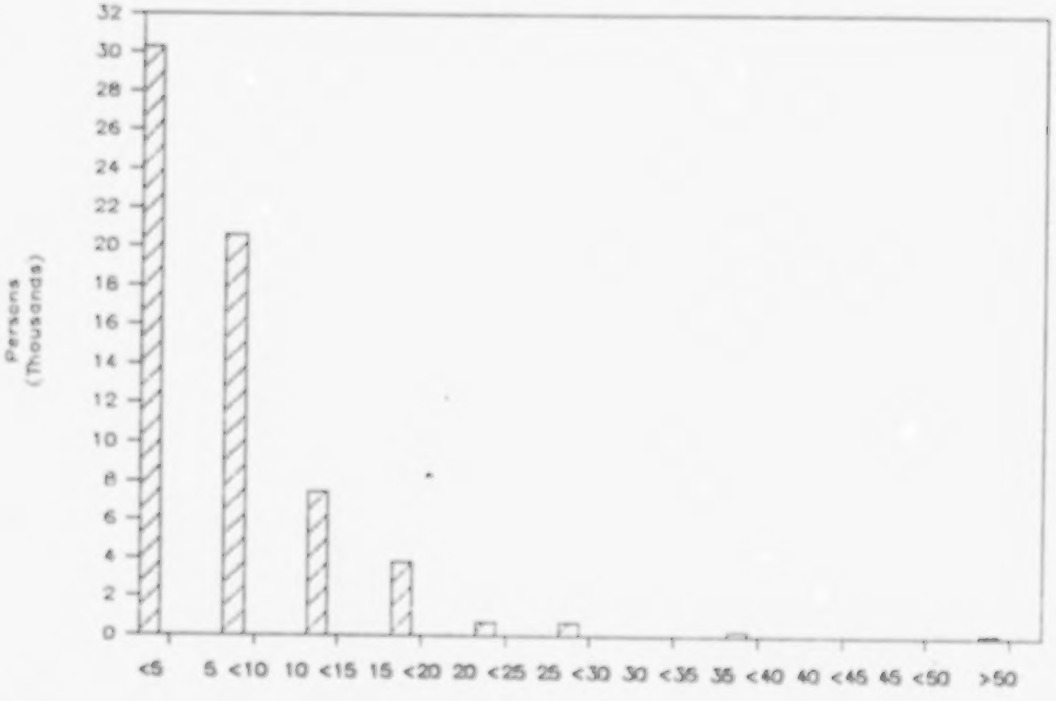
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

HEADED BY FEMALES

WITH BOTH **PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL AGE** CHILDREN



Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger
School Age = ages 6 to 17 years
This graph represents the total number of persons living in female-headed households where there is at least one preschool child and one school age child.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

HEADED BY FEMALES

Family Income	Households with CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	113,800	33.7
$5,000 - $9,999	93,660	27.7
$10,000 - $14,999	61,640	18.2
$15,000 - $19,999	32,100	9.5
$20,000 - $24,999	16,620	4.9
$25,000 - $29,999	9,700	2.9
$30,000 - $34,999	4,620	1.4
$35,000 - $39,999	3,000	0.9
$40,000 - $44,999	1,660	0.5
$45,000 - $49,999	380	0.1
$50,000 or more	960	0.3
Total	338,140	

Notes:

- This table summarizes all previous income distribution tables. It includes persons living in households with children through the age of 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables for the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

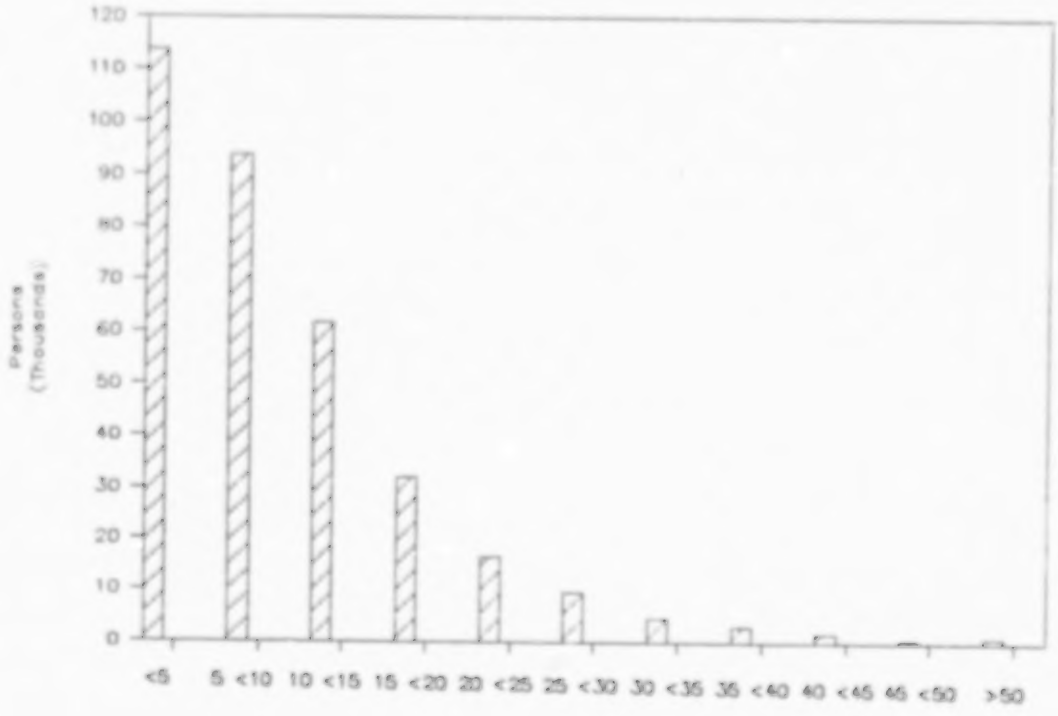
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

HEADED BY FEMALES

TOTAL OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS



INCOME IN $5,000 INCREMENTS

Notes:

This graph summarizes all previous Regional female-headed household income distribution tables. It includes persons living in husband/wife couple households with children through the age of 17 years.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Family Income	Households with Only PRESCHOOL Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	38,700	11.5
$5,000 - $9,999	33,640	10.0
$10,000 - $14,999	49,980	14.9
$15,000 - $19,999	68,280	20.3
$20,000 - $24,999	59,000	17.6
$25,000 - $29,999	33,920	10.1
$30,000 - $34,999	23,140	6.9
$35,000 - $39,999	10,38[illegible]	3.1
$40,000 - $44,999	5,520	1.6
$45,000 - $49,999	3,740	1.1
$50,000 or more	9,160	2.7
Total	335,360	

Notes:

- Preschool children are children 5 years and under.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables, the married couples households tables, and the single male-headed households tables which is not herein included, for the Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1982

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

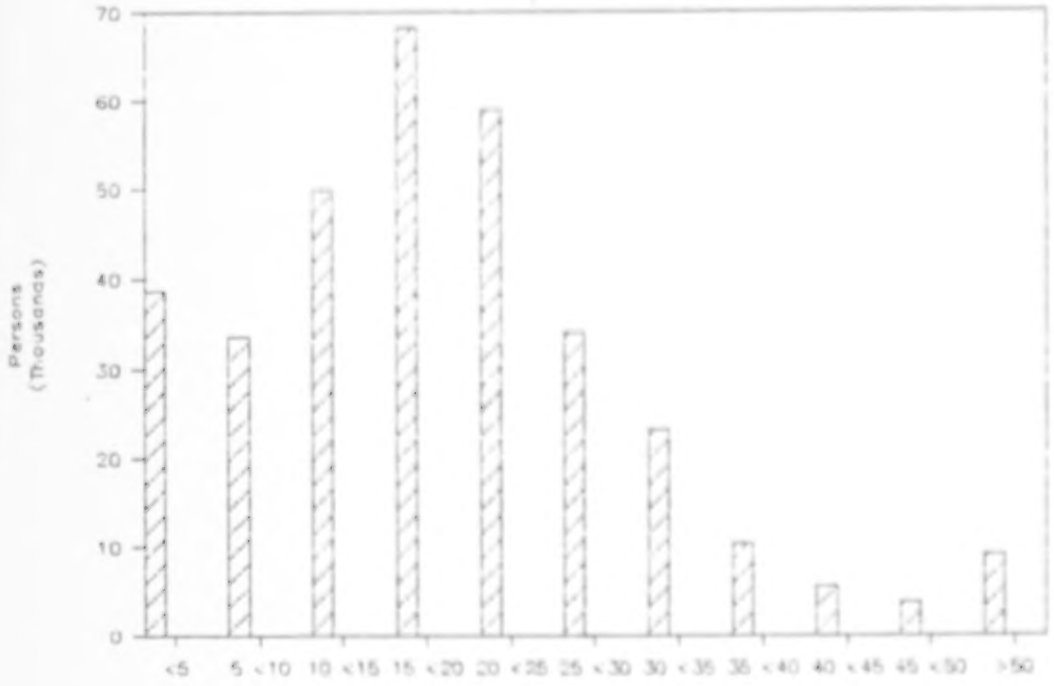
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WITH ONLY **PRESCHOOL** CHILDREN



Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Family Income	Households with Only SCHOOL AGE Children	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	83,000	6.9
$5,000 - $9,999	106,640	8.9
$10,000 - $14,999	118,000	9.9
$15,000 - $19,999	135,620	11.4
$20,000 - $24,999	160,300	13.4
$25,000 - $29,999	159,440	13.3
$30,000 - $34,999	126,420	10.6
$35,000 - $39,999	89,520	7.5
$40,000 - $44,999	68,960	5.8
$45,000 - $49,999	41,980	3.5
$50,000 or more	104,980	8.8
Total	1,194,860	

Notes:

- School age children are children 6 years through 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables, the married couples households tables, and single the male-headed households tables which is not herein included, for the Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1989

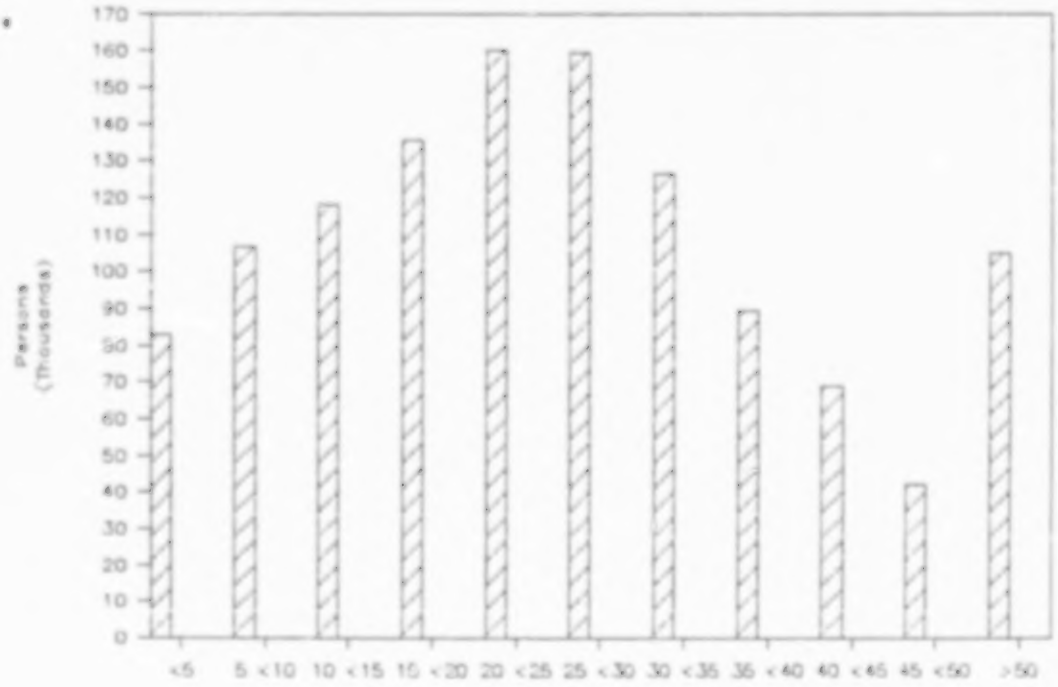
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WITH ONLY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN



Notes:

School Age = ages 6 to 17 years

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Family Income	Households with at least One PRESCHOOL Child and One SCHOOL AGE Child	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	44,380	11.0
$5,000 - $9,999	40,140	9.9
$10,000 - $14,999	49,100	12.1
$15,000 - $19,999	70,360	17.4
$20,000 - $24,999	71,560	17.7
$25,000 - $29,999	52,480	13.0
$30,000 - $34,999	28,100	6.9
$35,000 - $39,999	16,000	4.0
$40,000 - $44,999	10,720	2.7
$45,000 - $49,999	3,780	0.9
$50,000 or more	17,000	4.2
Total	404,420	

Notes:

- The persons represented by this table live in households in which there is at least one preschool age child and one school age child.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables, the married couples households tables, and the single male-headed households tables which is not herein included, for the Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

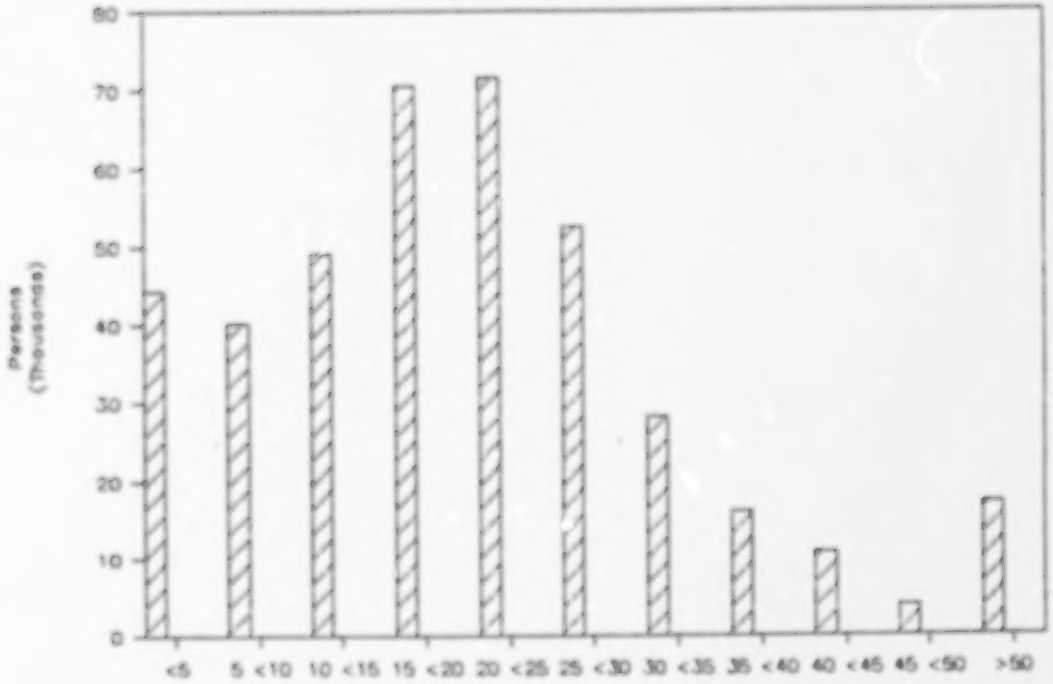
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WITH BOTH PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN



INCOME IN $5,000 INCREMENTS

Notes:

Preschool = ages 5 years and younger
School Age = ages 6 to 17 years

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

1 9 8 0

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Family Income	Households with CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS	
	# of Persons	% of Persons
Under $5,000	166,080	8.6
$5,000 - $9,999	180,420	9.3
$10,000 - $14,999	217,080	11.2
$15,000 - $19,999	274,260	14.2
$20,000 - $24,999	290,860	15.0
$25,000 - $29,999	245,840	12.7
$30,000 - $34,999	177,660	9.2
$35,000 - $39,999	115,900	6.0
$40,000 - $44,999	85,200	4.4
$45,000 - $49,999	49,500	2.6
$50,000 or more	131,940	6.8
Total	1,934,740	

Notes:

- This table summarizes all previous income distribution tables for Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties. It includes persons living in households with children through the age of 17 years.
- This table is the sum of the female-headed households tables, the married couples households tables, and the single male-headed households tables which is not herein included, for the Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

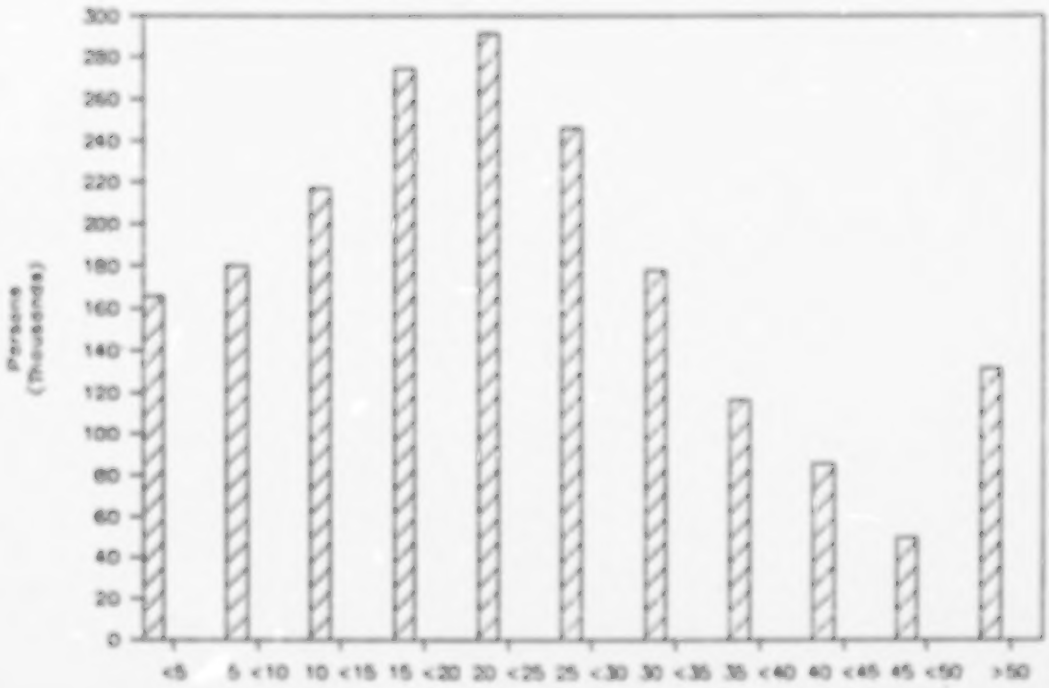
DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGION

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING

IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WITH CHILDREN - 0-17 YEARS



Notes:

This graph summarizes all previous Regional income distribution tables. It includes persons living in all households with children through the age of 17 years.

Source: Pennsylvania Data Center

May 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX E

DAY CARE RESOURCES - FULL DAY OPERATION

	PAGE
Regional Totals	
Family Day Care Homes	01
Group Facilities	02
School Age	03

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

NUMBER & CAPACITY OF FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES

	Number of Homes		Maximum Capacity		Total Maximum Capacity
REGISTERED JULY 1987 ACCORDING TO DPW:					
1. Known to be active	685	x	6	=	4110
2. May be active	414	x	6	=	2484
TOTAL ON DPW LIST =	1099	x	6	=	6594
3. Known to be active, but not on DPW list	258	x	6	=	1548
TOTAL	1357				8142

FOOTNOTES:

1. These homes are shown as registered on the DPW list and also on a Resource & Referral list, and/or are affiliated with an agency as of 12/31/87.
2. These homes are shown as registered on DPW list. Since the list has the potential to be two years out of date, there is no method to determine whether they are still operating.
3. These homes are not on a DPW list July 1987, but were known to be active December 1987. It could be that these homes are not registered, or reflect the lag in DPW record-keeping.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Capacity is the maximum capacity permitted by DPW regulations. Many homes may not be operating at capacity. Homes associated with a family day care agency or network often are not permitted to care for 6 children.

April 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL TOTALS

NUMBER OF FULL-DAY GROUP FACILITIES & CAPACITY

TYPE OF LICENSE	TYPE OF FACILITY			
	Day Care Centers Nursery Schools & Kindergartens		Group Day Care Homes	
	No. of Facilities	Capacity of Facilities	No. of Facilities	Capacity of Facilities
Dual License (DPW and Dept. of Ed.)	126	9,055	0	0
DPW License	477	33,672	132	1,452
Dept. of Ed. License	22	1,833	0	0
No record of License	105	5,374	27	297
TOTAL	730	49,934	159	1,749

NOTES:
1. Information current as of 12/31/87.
2. Full Day is defined as opening before 8 a.m. and closing after 5 p.m.
3. Capacity for DPW facilities is according to DPW regulations which base legal capacity on physical size of building. It should be noted that legal capacity is often more than operating capacity.
4. Department of Education does not have capacity regulations. The capacity for Department of Education licensed facilities is according to what the facility stated.
5. No record of license means that Department of Education or DPW do not show these facilities on their list of licensed facilities.

April 1988

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

NUMBER OF BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL GROUP PROGRAMS

FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

County	Licensed by DPW	Licensed by both DPW & Dept. of Ed.	Licensed by Dept. of Ed.	No License	Total for County
Bucks	29	13	2	8	52
Chester	26	8	0	3	37
Delaware	28	16	2	2	48
Montgomery	53	20	4	11	88
Philadelphia	107	7	6	34	154
REGIONAL TOTAL	243	64	14	58	379

Notes:

1. This does not include Family Day Care Homes.
2. This count identifies all known facilities that have identified themselves as having a separate program for school-age children as of 12/31/87.
3. No License indicates that neither the Department of Public Welfare nor the Department of Education has a record of the facility as licensed.

This table has been prepared by the Delaware Valley Child Care Council Regional Planning Service for the Southeastern Pennsylvania School Age Child Care Project, April 1988.

121 N. Broad St.,
5th floor,
Phila. Pa. 19107
(215) 568-4155

10.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX F

NUMBER OF FACILITIES SERVING EACH AGE GROUP

REGIONAL TOTALS

		FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES	GROUP DAY CARE HOMES	CENTERS
Infants	0-12 months	578	84	249
	13-18 months	665	98	285
Toddlers	19 months - 3 years	752	123	465
Preschool	3-5 years	740	124	619
Kindergarten	5-6 years	646	97	536
School Age	6-12 years	528	66	379
*TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES		1,099	159	730

* Since most facilities serve more than one age group, some of the facilities are counted in each age group they serve. Therefore, the addition (sum) of each facility column should not be equal to the total number of facilities line.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX G

1985-87 WEEKLY FEES FOR CARE IN LICENSED/REGISTERED FACILITIES

	Philadelphia		Delaware		Chester		Montgomery		Bucks	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Center-based care										
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$33-160	$80.57	$40-123	$85.17	$55-129	$89.37	$60-125	$86.63	$22-117	$82.19
13-18 mos.	$33-160	$77.18	$40-123	$83.35	$55-129	$88.00	$60-125	$83.78	$22-117	$80.61
Toddler	$27-147	$55.39	$30-147	$69.15	$25-129	$75.04	$42-110	$73.75	$22-150	$69.47
Preschool	$27-145	$59.66	$25-147	$62.17	$25-98	$66.97	$42-98	$65.59	$23-150	$61.16
Family Day Care Homes										
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$20-80	$49.64	$35-150	$64.53	$35-150	$65.82	$30-100	$67.66	$40-100	$62.04
13-18 mos.	$20-80	$48.11	$30-150	$64.39	$35-150	$64.42	$30-100	$65.95	$40-125	$61.93
Toddler	$20-80	$46.05	$30-150	$62.65	$35-150	$62.40	$30-100	$63.70	$40-125	$60.39
Preschool	$20-80	$45.39	$25-120	$61.65	$35-100	$58.87	$30-100	$63.94	$40-125	$59.21
Group Day Care Homes										
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$35-90	$53.85	$60-85	$71.50	$40-75	$61.67	$50-80	$67.15	$55-100	$74.09
13-18 mos.	$35-110	$53.53	$60-85	$71.50	$40-75	$63.75	$50-80	$65.57	$55-100	$71.82
Toddler	$30-110	$50.13	$50-85	$71.50	$40-75	$59.38	$50-80	$62.82	$50-75	$62.53
Preschool	$25-90	$48.63	$50-85	$71.50	$40-75	$59.38	$50-80	$61.00	$50-75	$61.87

Some of these fees were last updated 12/31/87. Given the size of the data base some of the fees may not have been updated since 1985.

DELAWARE VALLEY CHILD CARE COUNCIL REGIONAL PLANNING SERVICE

REGIONAL APPENDIX H

FEE COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1985-87 AND 1988-89

	DELAWARE COUNTY			CHESTER COUNTY			MONTGOMERY COUNTY		
	1985 Average	1988 Average	Difference	1985 Average	1988 Average	Difference	1985 Average	1988 Average	Difference
Center-based care									
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$85.17	$90.94	+ $5.77	$89.37	$97.50	+ $8.13	$86.63	$90.79	+ $4.16
13-18 mos.	$83.35	$90.35	+ $7.00	$88.00	$95.76	+ $7.76	$83.78	$88.69	+ $4.91
Toddler	$69.15	$78.98	+ $9.83	$75.04	$83.94	+ $8.90	$73.75	$76.02	+ $2.27
Preschool	$62.17	$73.06	+$10.89	$66.97	$68.84	+ $1.87	$65.59	$67.55	+ $1.96
Family Day Care Homes									
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$64.53	---	---	$65.82	$65.82	---	$67.66	$68.20	+ $ .54
13-18 mos.	$64.39	---	---	$64.42	$64.42	---	$65.95	$66.42	+ $ .47
Toddler	$62.65	---	---	$62.40	$62.40	---	$63.70	$64.16	+ $ .46
Preschool	$61.65	---	---	$58.87	$59.77	+ $ .90	$63.94	$64.39	+ $ .45
Group Day Care Homes									
Infant - 0-12 mos.	$71.50	---	---	$61.67	$75.71	+$14.04	---	---	---
13-18 mos.	$71.50	---	---	$63.75	$75.63	+$11.88	---	---	---
Toddler	$71.50	---	---	$59.38	$72.73	+$13.35	---	---	---
Preschool	$71.50	---	---	$59.38	$71.36	+$11.98	---	---	---

This comparison is only for the three counties where 1988-89 fees were available.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALICE M. BAILEY
Independence Blue Cross
LOIS BAKER, Ed.D.
Pennsylvania Department of Education
BONNIE BERTHOLD
Wooly Bear Day Care School
DAVID BROOMAN, Esq.
Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen
JAMES C. CAVANAGH
Coopers & Lybrand
PAUL S. CAVANAUGH
North Penn Hospital
JOAN CHRESTAY
Hahnemann University
FRED CITRON
Day Care Association of Montgomery County, Inc.
CAROL CURCIO
Children's Village
PERCY DAVIS
IBM Corporation
MARY ELLEN DYKHOUSE
Pennsylvania Family Day Care Association
HELEN FAUST
Girls Coalition of S.E. PA
HAPPY FERNANDEZ, Ed.D.
Temple University
NORMAN S. FINKEL
Federation Day Care Services
SYLVIA GAFFORD-ALEXANDER
Parent
SANDY GELLERT
National Association for Family Day Care
MARGARET E. GRIFFIN, Ph.D.
Delaware Valley Association for the Education of Young Children
ERVIA GUITERREZ
Congreso De Latinos Unidos
NEIL HAIMM, Esq.
Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shickman & Cohen
J. LINDSAY JOHNSTON, Esq.
Bell Telephone Company of PA
BARBARA H. KARDON, Ed.D.
Cheyney University
C. GAYLE LAWRENCE
Chester County
WAYNE LeSAGE
ARCO Chemical Company
ROSEMARY D. MAZZATENTA
School District of Philadelphia
BARBARA E. McCABE
Merck Sharp & Dohme
KAREN B. MOORE
Parent
DAVID NASH, M.D.
Annals of Internal Medicine
TYLER PHILLIPS
The Partnership Group
CARVER A. PORTLOCK
Bethune College
ERNESTINE B. REDD
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
ANN RICKSECKER
Parent
JAMES T. RYAN, Ph.D.
Hospital & Nursing Home Employees Union, District 1199C
ALLYSON YOUNG SCHWARTZ
City of Philadelphia
FRANCINE L. SDAO
Colonial Penn Group, Inc.
FRANCES SLOSTAD
American Association of University Women
ALICE SOLOMON
Delaware County
PATRICIA M. STOCKFORD
Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul
JOSEPH WATKINS
University of Pennsylvania
LEONARD WEEKS
Diversified Community Services
ELIZABETH WERTHAN
CHOICE
CONNIE R. WHITSON
Montgomery County
SARAH WITHERSPOON
Urban League of Philadelphia

OFFICERS

HAPPY FERNANDEZ
President
JAMES C. CAVANAGH
Vice President
SYLVIA GAFFORD-ALEXANDER
Vice President
M. ANN RICKSECKER
Secretary
PATRICIA M. STOCKFORD
Treasurer
PERCY P. DAVIS
Assistant Treasurer
LETTY D. THALL
Executive Director